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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 36 VULCAN, ALBERTA, APRIL 28 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

GOPHER POISON

Now is the time to start poisoning.
Don't wait until the gophers are destroying your crop
We sell the following poisons:
STRYCHNINE—You can buy any quantity.
GOPHERCIDE—In 50c. packages.
KILL-EM-QUICK—In 50c., 75c., $1.25 packages

D. C. JONES
DRUGGIST "Rexall Remedies" VULCAN

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

WE ARE STILL able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

We have also city property and British Columbia fruit and ranch lands in the famous Kootenay Valley to trade for Vulcan and vicinity farms.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

...MILTON F. EARP...
AGENT
VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

Strength as Important as Size

The company's bigness is not the best guarantee of your insurance investment:—

The Strength of the company is important.

Since 1910 Canada Life business in force has grown 22.7% to $157,407,171, while Canada Life assets have grown 37.4% to $56,103,842

The Canada Life Assurance Company

Flood & Whicher
VULCAN ...AGENTS... ALBERTA

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed.

Plow Shares, $2.25 for 12 inch, $2.50 for 14 inch, $2.75 for 16 inch, $3.00 for 18 inch.

$5 Mens Shoes for $3.95,—at Spooner's.

LADIES
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.
Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block
MISS MABEL COLWELL

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING
F. SMART - - - VULCAN

Fence Posts
and
Wire Fencing

We are expecting a shipment of hog wire fencing in a day or two. Place your orders early.

SYLVESTER DRILLS

FORMALDEHYDE

HAY and CORN Shipments at Intervals

Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY, LIMITED

VULCAN STREET
Next Door to the 4X Market
You know now where to come for those nice photographs, also souvenir post cards, Vulcan views.

We do Kodak Finishing.

"Everything in the Realm of Photography"

The VULCAN STUDIO
W. J. MORTON, PROP.

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to
C. B. SHIMP
Box 57, Vulcan.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Ladies and Gent's Clothes Cleaned Pressed and Repaired

PETER GILLESPIE,

Best Workmanship Guaranteed
French Dry Cleaning a Specialty
Suits Made to Measure
Opposite Depot Vulcan

The Blockade Record

The record of the first eleven weeks of the German blockade of British shipping shows that there is little real terror connected with it after all for it has been a case of business as usual on the sea as it has been on land. Since war commenced the Admiralty transported more than one million men by water, and five men only have been lost in transport work since then. Horses have been brought from India with only two lost.

In the merchant marine more than 11,000 British ships have arrived at or sailed from British ports in the last eleven weeks, while less than forty have been the victims of the German submarines, and in the same time the number of new ships launched for the British merchant marine makes the total number of ships and the total tonnage of British merchant marine greater than ever before.

1000 men killed and wounded is the toll paid by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the fighting in France last week.

Don't scold the child if she is cross; give her Rexall Orderlies, as the trouble is probably with the bowels. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Fire Meeting

The meeting called for last Friday evening in the fire hall, although classed as a ratepayers' meeting, was in reality a meeting to consider the question of the fire protection of the town. There was a fair attendance, which incidentally, was got together more by the ringing of the fire alarm than through the simple calling of the meeting. One of the speakers drew attention to the small proportion of business men present.

Councillors Spooner and Irving were present, the Reeve, R. E. Dodds, being absent, and in his absence the chair was occupied by Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Jennejohn, late fire chief, spoke about the brigade as in need of re-organization, and said that more attention ought to be given to the practices. In the summer when sports were on, it was a difficult, practically an impossible matter to get the brigade out to practice. Mr. Jennejohn resigned from the post of fire chief, refusing re-nomination.

Nominations for a new fire chief were Messrs E. M. Clark, A. J. Flood and W. O Torgeson. The two first named withdrew, and Mr. Torgeson was elected, with the power to elect his vice-chief.

A suggestion to the effect that the fire chief have a small advisory committee to help him in his work, put forth by Mr. Howes, met with some discussion but as the chief favored the idea, it was adopted. A motion that the council be the committee was withdrawn in favor of an independent committee, and nominations for members resulted in Messrs. H. W. Reeves, J. Wolfe and R. W. Glover forming the committee.

There was also a motion to the effect that the fire chief render a monthly report to the council, which was carried.

Some discussion on the question of fire practice was then commenced, but it was decided to leave all matters of that nature to be arranged by the chief, and then the meeting adjourned.

Farewell Party

On Tuesday afternoon last a few friends of Mr. Harry Mould gathered together at the Bank of Commerce Chambers, the occasion being the departure of Mr. Mould for Calgary for military training, when his friends wished him God-speed and safe return.

Mr. A. W. Pentland, in a few fitting words expressed the sentiments of the other "Orphans" assembled, and presented Mr. Mould with a suitable momento of the occasion, to which Harry suitably replied.

Following this refreshments were served.

Mr. Mould departed for Calgary on the evening train bearing with him the good wishes of all the "Orphans" and a large crowd of friends who had assembled to see him away.

Elevators Sold

During the past week the Taylor Milling and Elevator Company have disposed by sale two of their elevators, and in both cases the buyers were local men. The elevator at Brant was bought by Mr. Claude Terwilliger, owner of the Terwilliger elevator at Vulcan, and the Vulcan Taylor plant was purchased Mr. A. Lee, who has been manager there for some time past.

It is the intention of Mr. Lee to add to his property if the prospects for the fall crop warrant it. He proposes to erect an elevator with a capacity of something like 30,000 bushels.

Pettman-Livingstone

The marriage of Miss Ansie Menzie Livingstone, of Pilsenburg, Ontario, and Mr. George Elsworth Pettmen, of Vulcan, took place on Wednesday evening, April 21st, at the Knox Presbyterian Manse, Calgary, the Rev. Mr. Mahaffy officiating.

Local and General Items

Miss Mason, of Cayley, was in Vulcan on Saturday last for the week end.

Mr. J. F. Chase returned from a visit to the Red Deer country on Saturday last.

Mr. Luther W. Laws has recently purchased a Ford car, from the local agent, Mr. W. F. Jennejohn.

Mr. B. Lang, from the Bank of Hamilton, Okotoks, has been moved to the Vulcan branch of the same bank.

The Toronto World says that it has good authority for saying that the Federal election date has been set for June 28th.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Ferguson on Thursday afternoon, April 29th.

Mr. H. J. Mould, of the Bank of Hamilton staff, left for Calgary on Tuesday of last week in order to join the colors.

Mr. H. D. C. Hanson, who has recently been stationed at the Bank of Hamilton, Taber, has returned to the Vulcan branch as cashier.

Don't forget the sale at H. W. Reeves store which commences on Saturday, May the 8th Bargains in all departments.

Mr. J. L. Couey, secretary of the Cayley U.F.A., was recently fined for selling strychnine without a pharmacists license. This constituted a sort of test case between the druggists and others in regard to the matter of offering strychnine for sale without a license.

During the past week the district has had a taste of late winter. High winds blew for three days, and on the third day they were accompanied by a fall of snow. On Thursday the weather veered round to the most mild and delightful of spring samples.

Twenty-nine more French generals have been either placed on the reserve or retired lists to make room for more younger or more active men. The official journal contains the names of eleven generals of division and eighteen generals of brigade who have been relieved from active service.

Mr. Thomas Baird reports that he has had splendid returns from his advert. for the Terrill Floral Company, several people in Vulcan and district being bent on decorating their gardens. This week his advert. deals with the kitchen garden. Look it up.

Messrs. Flood and Whicher report that they have sold two quarter sections of land during the past week. The N. E. of 2-17-25, has been sold to M. Henry Lanau, and the S. E. of 2-17-22, has been sold for J. Rothenberger, of New Paris, Indiana, to John Lucas, of Reid Hill.

The management at the Imperial Hotel is doing something for the beautifying of the town by having trees planted in front of the hotel along Atlantic Avenue and Vulcan Street. A worthy effort that ought to be rewarded by the trees retaining their vitality. A little more of this spirit and we should be able to boast of a "Beautiful Vulcan" movement in our midst.

Mr. Thomas Hoskin, the president of the Mutual Fire Underwriters Association of Ontario, recently made a statement to the effect that the fire waste in Canada was the worst in the world. The loss in Canada would pay off the national debt in 20 years. It is 7 times as great, per capita, as it is in Great Britain, and we are paying five times as much for our insurance as they are in Europe.

At the ratepayers meeting on Friday evening last, called to consider the fire protection question, one of the speakers pointed out the scarce attendance of business men to a meeting that so directly concerned their own welfare. With the fire brigade as with other concerns, it is left to the few to do the work, the rest standing off in order to criticize.

The B. C. cavalry will train at the big camp at Calgary.

Feed your chickens well by giving them "5X Chick Feed" from the 4X market.

Mr. Harry Mould was down from Calgary over the week end. He has enlisted in one of the regiments.

Mr. Charles Clark, of Loma, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday May 2nd.

Mr. Claude Terwilliger left town on Thursday night for Calgary, where he will stay on business for a few days prior to his going to Forest Grove, Oregon.

Mr. H. F. Richardson has recently had a well drilled on his farm, and has secured a hundred feet of water after drilling 120 feet. The work was done by Mr. Journey.

The war is now beginning to come home to Canadians, and the casualty list of Monday made many Albertans realize that war was no play toy.

Mr. Grant Murphy had the misfortune to wound his hand severely on Thursday last. He was holding a knife in his hand when a colt near him kicked out and sent the blade right through the palm.

A whist drive was given by the Masonic Lodge on Tuesday of last week, at which there was a fair attendance. The prizes were won by Mrs. Carson and Mr. A. M. Trail. After the games supper was served.

The Vulcan fire brigade is now under a new system of organization, the fire chief having a committee of three to work with him and help him. The fire chief has also to submit a monthly report of the fire department to the council.

Twe motor cyclists entered Vulcan from the south last week at a rate that was decidedly dangerous, and had anyone been on the street as they entered the town they would have had their work cut to get out of the way. There is a regulation in regard to this sort of thing. Let us have it enforced.

The Local Improvement District council met on Saturday last at the office of the secretary-treasurer. Messrs. P. McIntyre, G. L. Ecker, C. M. McDonald and R. Fair were present.

Mr. W. J. Morton, the photographer, is having his premises extended. A new studio and dark room have been erected. This will greatly facilitate the turning out of a large amount of work that is falling to Mr. Morton.

The next meeting of the Womens Institute will he held on Thursday, May 6th, in the Masonic Hall, when the subject will be "Good and Great Women of Canada" by Miss Loftis.

The H. W. Reeves sale commences on May 8th. Considerable alteration to the interior of the stores requires a re-adjustment of the stock, and the whole is being included in the sale. Get a poster price list.

Despatches from the seat of war in Europe disclose the fact that the forces in that region are under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton. He is conducting the operations of the land forces at the Dardanelles.

"The farmer at work in the field is doing as much in this crisis as the man who goes to the front." The statement which I have here presented shows something of the disadvantage, the responsibility and the opportunity of the farmer in this province. Disadvantage, owing to the fact that skilled labor throughout the country is very scarce. Responsibility, owing to the fact that within the next few years there is sure to be a considerable increase in the proportion of humanity who will be in a great need of the real necessities of life; and opportunity, owing to the fact that the farmers have it in their power to do a vast amount of exceedingly helpful service for their fellow men, especially of other countries.

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Oil Burning Locomotives

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Use Them to Reduce Fire Risk on B.C. Division

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has announced that contracts have been let and other arrangements made for the installation of crude oil as locomotive fuel on their passenger engines to be operated between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Jasper, Alta., a distance of 718 miles. It is expected that this installation will be complete by June. The announcement does not cover the use of oil burners on freight engines; it is understood that these will continue to use coal, at least for the present.

Indigestion and Headaches

Arising From Constipation, Cured and Regular Habits Established by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In the western provinces, where so many thousands live far from doctors and drug stores, very many rely on Dr. Chase's medicines to cure disease and maintain health and strength. This letter gives some idea of what perfect control Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills exert over the most common ills of life.

Mrs. H. K. Hewer, farmer's wife, Eastburg, Alta., writes: "For about ten years I suffered from constipation, indigestion, headache and lanuid feelings. Treatment from two or three doctors afforded only temporary relief, so I turned to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and with most satisfactory results. Headaches have disappeared, regular habits established and general health very much better. Both my husband and I can speak highly of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as we have both been greatly benefitted by them." One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Diver—See, here, where are those oysters I ordered on the half shell?

Waiter—Don't get impatient, sah. We're dreffle short on shells, but you're next, sah.

Aunt—Are you getting along nicely at school, Charlie?

Charlie—Yes, Aunt, I've got the next place in the class.

Aunt—And where is that—at the top?

Charlie—No, near the fire.

Her Father—No, young man, my daughter can never be yours.

Her Adorer—My dear, sir, I don't want her to be my daughter—I want her to be my wife.

"Isn't Morton something of a miser?"

"I should say so. Why, he's too tight to risk a suggestion.

Safety in the home is as necessary as in the factory. Care can prevent accidents to the children as well as to the father.

RASH ALL OVER HEAD AND FACE

Of Baby. Could Not Sleep. Fretful and Cross. Itched and Burned. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Darnley, P. E. I.—"When my little girl was three days old a fine rash came out all over her head and face. At first I thought it was baby rash but after a week or two I found that it was very itching and she could not sleep. She was getting very fretful and cross and it made her sick. It itched and burned so much that she used to scratch it until it became one solid mass of sore eruption and it made nearly all her hair come out. It was getting worse all the time and it spoiled her looks.

"I was told she had eczema and I got some ointment to use on her but it did no good. By the time she was four months old the eczema was all over her face, head and neck. I then decided to send for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first application relieved her of the itching. I then bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and used it according to directions for eczema. I bathed her face and head with the Cuticura Soap and put the Cuticura Ointment on gently and by the time the box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap were gone there was not a sign of eczema and she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Philip Roach, May 12, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

To prevent falling hair, remove crusts and scales, and allay itching and irritation of the scalp, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A."

W. N. U. 1047

For Love of the Work

Many Russian Women of the Wealthy Class Study Medicine and Nursing

The Russia of todsy has no social life, its women have no thought of dress and amusement. All are working for their country, and an exceptional number of the women of education in that country are specially qualified to be of service to the wounded soldiers. Speaking of her country, the wife of a Russian attache in London said: "Perhaps the women of Russia study medicine and nursing more generally than is the case elsewhere, for in Russia the poorer classes look more naturally to those who are blessed with a larger share of this world's goods for care and protection. This feeling is now on the decline in towns, but in country places, where doctors have rounds of a hundred miles' radius, the poor of a district, in the absence of the medical man, are looked after and tended by the daughters of the house on whose estate they live. Thus every young girl goes in for medicine because she loves the work.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over-indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as the best corrective that can be taken. They are the leading liver pills and they have no superiors among such preparations.

Keeping Farm Records

A Handy Bookkeeping System For the Farm

By this method two books are necessary. Both may be the ordinary bookkeeper's journal, usual size 8x12 inches, 100 to 200 pages. One is known as the financial book and includes:

1. Inventories—one at the beginning and one at the close of the year.
2. Record of receipts and expenditures of the farm.

The other book is the labor book and includes all the work in connection with the farm. There should be two distinct columns on the right hand side of the page—one for hours of man labor and the other for hours of horse labor.

The inventory is a list of all farm property, including land, and buildings and farm debts, showing their value at the time. It can be written in the front of the book, using the left hand pages for the first inventory and reserving the right hand pages for corresponding values in the second inventory. In each book an account should be kept with each farm enterprise, as horses, machinery, real estate, each crop, etc., and with other items as may be found necessary or convenient.

In the financial book allow enough pages for each account. A very good estimate can be made by considering the amount of business each enterprise is liable to create. Use the left hand page of the opened book for expenditures and the right hand page for receipts.

Index each account with a tag on which is written the name of the account kept on that page, arranging one below the other so all can be seen at the same time.—Dry Farming.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

Ecuador has long been known for its numberless classes of delicious fruits which are exported by the shipload to Peru and Chile. No official records are kept of the quantites exported, as no shipping documents are required; but it is enormous. Estimates made from local shipping records show that during the first five months of 1913 the following exportations of fruits were made to Peru and Chile: 2,089 tons of plantains, 5,437 tons of oranges, 54 tons of pineapples, 46 tons of mangoes and 90 tons of tamarinds.

A "horny handed son of toil," who had been married less than a year, was complaining to a friend of his wife's extravagance. "How is a man going to save anything for old age?" he said. "I no sooner get home than it's Tom, give me a dollar, give me fifty cents, give me fifteen cents; five for this, that and the other thing. I just can't stand it." "Why, Tom, what in the world does your wife do with so much money?" "I don't know—I ain't gave her none yet."

A man must be an egotist to boast that he never has the wool pulled over his eyes.

Value of Screenings

Feeding Test With Sheep Was Made With Surprsing Results

Screenings are sometimes considered as of no value. This is a mistake. The screenings are made up of seeds, the same as the grain, and these seeds contain the same food elements as the grains. To test the value of screenings an experiment was carried out by two students, Amos Ewen and Ephraim Westlund, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. They fed three pens of sheep. The first one was fed oats and bran, the second, pigeon grass seed, and the third, screenings. The feeding period covered 10 weeks. It was, to some, a little surprising to find that the sheep getting the oats and bran made the smallest gains. The screenings lot made 34 pounds more gain and used up only 12 pounds more screenings than lot one ate of the oats and bran. The lot that were fed the pigeon grass seed made 16 pounds more gain than the oat and bran lot and used up 12 pounds more of the pigeon grass seed than lot one ate of the bran and oats. This experiment brings out the value of the screenings that so often are left in the grain and nothing received fo it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Farming in Colorado

In 1880, Colorado had 4,506 farms, valued at 42 million dollars; in 1910, 46,170 farms, valued at nearly one-half billion dollars. The principal crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa, livestock, fruit, flax, vegetables, dairying and poultry. The greatest acre yield in the country, according to returns to the United States department of agriculture, is in Colorado. The average yield of potatoes in 1913 was 110 bushels to the acre; wheat, 24 bushels; oats, 36 bushels; and hay two tons to the acre.

Spring Impurities In The Blood

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity At This Season

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood builder and nerve restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

You can get these health renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Incomprehensible Ethics

Many puzzled persons will agree with the Kansas editor who says: "As we understand it, it is against the rules of 'civilized warfare' to shoot an enemy with a frazzled bullet, but quite the proper thing to pot him with a stick of dynamite, a kettle full of harness buckles and cracked glass, or chase him through a barb wire fence." The "ethics" of war seem incomprehensible to the untutored intelligence. —Providence Journal.

Encouragement

He—I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite.

She (encouragingly)—Well, my friend, there are numbers of bright, intelligent girls in this neighborhood.

The Heiress—Have you seen papa? The Duke—Yes, It's all off.

Heiress—You don't mean to say that he refused to give his consent?

The Duke—Oh, no. He said he'd give his consent—but not another cent.

YOUR BACK

is a Barometer. When it hurts, it means that the Kidneys need help. Take Gin Pills—Canada's own remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. "Made in Canada". 271

Bids Farewell To Canada

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Noted English Actor, Leaves a Message For People of Western Canada

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the noted English actor, who is this season making a farewell tour of America prior to his permanent retirement from the stage, appeared in Western Canada's most prominent cities recently before bidding Canada goodbye at the close of his Winnipeg engagement. Although his time was very limited, Forbes-Robertson was induced to spend five weeks of it in the Canadian west by C. P. Walker of the Walker theatre, Winnipeg, also general manager of the Western Canada Theatres, Limited, the company which operates the leading theatres in Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and other of our cities.

Forbes-Robertson, both as actor and man, made a very deep impression upon all who saw him either on or off the stage. He has a remarkable personality. In appearance he is slim, of good neight, although appearing taller than he really is because of his dignified bearing. His features are large, clean cut and mobile, and his whole face is alight with intellectuality. His manner is gentle, yet has a certain reserve which is rather that of the student than the egoist. His voice is golden, and he uses it with rare effect on the stage.

During his engagements in the cities of the far Canadian west and northwest, Sir Johnston was the guest of honor at Canadian clubs and other organizations. In spite of the trying character of his work on the stage as "Hamlet" in Shakespeare's greatest tragedy; as "The Passerby" in Jerome K. Jerome's symbolical play; and as "Dick Heldar" in Rudyard Kipling's powerful drama, "The Light That Failed," Sir Johnston gave most generously of his time and strength to the Canadian public, because, as he said in several of his addresses, he was deeply touched by the splendid loyalty of Canada to the motherland in this terrible crisis. Everywhere possible he visited the soldiers and talked with them. In Winnipeg, during the second week of his engagement at the Walker theatre, he and Manager Walker gave a complimentary matinee performance of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," to the officers and men of the Canadian regiments stationed in Winnipeg, and the handsome playhouse was filled from pit to dome with over two thousand men in khaki. At the close of the performance, Sir Johnston had a flashlight photograph taken of this impressive and magnificent audience.

Although this English player is so far from England now, never for a moment does he forget the demands upon himself of his country in this time of stress. He makes regular contributions to several of the war funds, and is particularly interested in the Maxine Elliott fund for relieving the stricken and suffering Belgians. This famous stage beauty has closed her handsome London residence and is now living on a barge which she operates along the rivers and streams of Belgium, carrying food and clothing direct to the starving women and children of this brave little country, who cannot be reached any other way just now.

Being desirous of contributing something special to one of the war funds during his Winnipeg engagement, Forbes-Robertson telegraphed H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, asking for a suggestion in the matter, and the governor-general answered naming the Canadian Patriotic fund, so the entire receipts, $2,000, of the opening performance in Winnipeg went to that fund, through the hearty co-operation of Manager C. P. Walker, who supplied the theatre, all employees thereof and also gave his share of the receipts.

In addition to delivering many addresses in Winnipeg, Sir Johnston unveiled the bronze tablet which the citizens of Winnipeg have placed in the lobby of the Walker theatre in memory of Laurence Irving and his wife, Mabel Hackney, who lost their lives in the foundering of the ill-fated steamship, Empress of Ireland, last year, shortly after having played their last theatrical engagement at the Walker theatre. As Sir Johnston had known Sir Henry Irving's son, Laurence, ever since he was a little lad, and had loved both him and his talented and beautiful wife, no more fitting person could have been found to perform the sad ceremony of unveiling the tablet in their memory. After that ceremony Sir Johnston sent the following cablegram to H. B. Irving, brother of Laurence:

"Had the honor this day of unveiling memorial to dear Laurence and Mabel. A beautiful and touching ceremony. Theatre crowded and many leading citizens present. Warm greetings."

He received this answer from H. B. Irving:

"Warmest thanks, kind message. Honor done to Laurence and Mabel's memory by Winnipeg deeply appreciated by all."

In his farewell speech at the close of his final performance in Winnipeg, Sir Johnston again spoke feelingly of his admiration for the brave Canadian soldiers who have so promptly responded to the call of the colors; he also expressed his own loyalty to "our sacred flag," and he hoped that every dear boy who had been so bravely spared for duty to the motherland by mother, sister, wife and sweetheart, would return to Canada when the "mailed fist" doctrine had been disproved and completely abolished. He asked that he should be remembered kindly by the people of the great Canadian west, and said that his retirement did not include that of his wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott, who would, God willing, visit Canada probably next year. In closing he said, "This is my farewell not only to Winnipeg but to beloved Canada, and I shall cherish the memory of these weeks spent in your wonderful west, whose people have been so kind to me. I will not say goodbye—but good-night."

Little Johnny, on being asked by his school teacher if he knew what was meant by "at par," replied that "Ma was always at pa when he came home late."

INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

1915 KEETON

MADE IN CANADA

THE BIGGEST MOTOR CAR BUY of the year. A combination of price, construction and equipment that has never before been brought together in one car.

KEETON cars are built to give day in and day out service. Only the best materials can give you this service.

Keeton construction is of recognized quality. But don't take our word for it, make us prove it.

MODELS

5 Passenger Touring.
3 Passenger Roadster

PRICES

$1,375.00 and $1,425.00

SOME NEW FEATURES

1. Improved body lines, giving graceful stream line effect.
2. Clear vision, rain vision windshield.
3. Deeper and softer upholstering, in high grade leather.
4. Gasoline tank at rear, giving a better distribution of weight.
5. Vacuum Gravity Gasoline feed—a feature of the higher priced cars.
6. Addition of one-man mohair top, extra tire and tube and dash lamp as standard equipment.

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Has Surplus of Women

Unmarried Females Under 45 Years of Age in England Outnumber Males by Half Million

A volume in two parts containing evidence and papers submitted to the Dominions Royal Commission in London during its sittings in June and July last has been issued. The first section includes the report of the special committee of the Royal Statistical Society on the emigration of women from the United Kingdom to the dominions and a report on the distribution of sexes in various parts of the empire, with special reference to the surplus of women in the British Isles available for emigration, by Dr. E. C. Snow.

Dr. Snow, in the course of a paper on "The Magnitude of the Population of England Available for Emigration," recently read before the Royal Statistical Society, argued that, apart from military considerations, there practically was no male population for emigration from England and Wales, but an appreciable number of unmarried women under forty-five, perhaps as many as half a million, could be spared. In the interests of the future development of the dominions the present deficiency in the number of women emigrants should be rectified.

The second section deals with communications. Among the contents are a memorandum by Mr. Charles Bright, the consulting engineer to the Commonwealth of Australia, and a statement of the views of the Empire Press Union on the subject of a state owned Atlantic cable. The transmission of newspapers between the United Kingdom and the dominions is referred to. The section also contains a memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. L. Drayton, chief commissioner of the Canadian Railway Board, on the subject of ocean freight rates to and from Canada.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Scottish laird invited an English friend to go salmon fishing with him. The Englishman hooked a salmon, but in his excitement fell into the stream. The keeper, seeing he was no swimmer, went to his aid, when the laird called out: "What are ye about, Donald? Get haud o' the rod and look to the feesh. He will wait, but the feesh winna."

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

McTavish (to convalescent soldier)—I was hearin' ye had a bullet in ye yet. Are ye no gawn ta hae it taen oot?

Soldier—No, the noo. Ye see, I'll be gawn back tae the front in a wee while, an' when I come back I'll just hae them a' oot thegither.

William Dean Howells said of modern American letters:

"In a New England village I entered the main street department store one afternoon and said to the clerk at the book counter:

"Let me have, please, the 'Letters of Charles Lamb.'

"'Post office right across the street, Mr. Lamb,' said the clerk with a polite, brisk smile."

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, BLOOD SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No1 No2 No3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. Dr. LECLERC MED CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Book. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an Indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

Mrs. Newlywed Says

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodenware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.

Ireland Boosts Population

First Time Since Year of Great Famine That This Has Happened

John Redmond, speaking at Manchester, said last year was the first since the great famine that the population of Ireland had actually increased. He had been told, he said, by responsible men in Canada and other overseas dominions, that an enormous proportion of the contingents were composed of Irishmen. The Irish race had now with the colors at least a quarter of a million of her sons, said Mr. Redmond. Sir John French came of good Irish stock, Admiral Beatty came from the county of Wexford and Admiral Carden from Tipperary, concluded Mr. Redmond.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge. "Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor to-day.

FOR AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

TO INCREASE THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

An Association of Farmers and Business Men Whose Aim will Be to Disseminate Knowledge of the Most Approved Farming Methods, and to Secure Greater Efficiency

A committee of Canadian agriculturists were induced to make a trip to North Dakota to investigate the work of agricultural instruction as carried on by the U.S. government. Mr. Geo. A. Merrick, of Winnipeg, has sent us their report, showing the result of their investigation, which is as follows:

Dear Sir,—The members of the committee selected to visit North Dakota and investigate at first hand the results of the Field Agent System of agricultural instruction, report:

The aim of your committee was to obtain as much information as possible from the farmers themselves in districts where the system is in operation, and through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cooper, director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. F. R. Crane, agricultural commissioner of the Great Northern Railway, we were enabled to spend three whole days motoring and interviewing farmers in the country tributary to Valley City, in the eastern part of the state; Minot in the North Central District; Williston, near the western boundary; and a half day was spent on the return journey, in the Grand Forks district. We were also afforded an opportunity at each place to discuss with numerous bankers and business men the question of the results being accomplished, and no effort was spared to make the investigation a thorough one.

It is our unanimous opinion that the better farming campaign being conducted in North Dakota is proving successful in a remarkable degree, and is rapidly creating conditions which will ensure an enormous enhancement of the prosperity of the state, as well as contribute to a material improvement of the social conditions of farm life. From an investigation of the cost of the work we conclude that the expenditures thereon will be returned a hundredfold through increase of agricultural products.

We are further of the opinion that the experience of North Dakota, considered in conjunction with the history of agricultural progress in other parts of North America, serves to establish conclusively that the attainment of a thoroughly satisfactory development of the agricultural industry of a new country requires that there shall exist—as auxiliary to the departments of agricultural and experimental farms—an efficiently organized staff of field men to carry information to the farmers on their own farms.

As a natural consequence of the unparalleled rapidity of the settlement of Western Canada in the last few years we have admittedly an unusually large percentage of settlers whose knowledge of farming is slight, and it is therefore an obvious deduction that the results which could be looked for from an efficient organization of field men would be proportionately greater here than in North Dakota.

The necessity for an organized movement to increase largely agricultural production in the prairie provinces by greater efficiency of farming methods is now widely recognized, and we cannot urge too strongly that steps be taken without delay to inaugurate the Field Agent System here, as the most effective means of accomplishing the desired end.

We think it well to add that in our opinion a movement along the lines recommended, in order to be productive of the maximum good, should take the form of a combination of the Farmers' Association, and the more important business interests to co-operate with the department of agriculture. We are not losing sight of the fact that the department of agriculture in all three of our prairie provinces are already doing excellent extension work. They are, however, somewhat hampered by lack of funds, and it is our conviction that the organization of a Field Agent System should be set on foot on a scale sufficient to demonstrate effectively its value with the least possible loss of time.

We attach a draft covering our suggestions for the organization of an Association of Farming and Business.

Respectfully submitted.

Name: "Association of Farming and Business."

Form of Organization: An association to be incorporated by private act.

Purpose: To promote agricultural development in Western Canada.

Support and Membership: The general funds of the association to be provided by subscriptions to be invited from all business and farming interests, a subscription of $10 or more annually to entitle the subscriber to membership.

Further financial support to be solicited from municipalities in which the association conducts field operations.

General Council: The association to be governed by a board of forty-two councillors chosen as follows:

	Councillors.
By Grain Growers' associations	6
Live Stock Breeders' association	4
Agricultural Societies	3
Railways (one each)	3
Canadian Credit Men's association	4
Bankers' Association (western section)	3
Mortgage Loans association of Western Canada	3
Winnipeg Grain Exchange	2
Manufacturers' Association, (Western Canada)	2
Implement Companies' association	2
Canadian Press association, (Western branches)	2
Dominion Retailers' association (Western branches)	2
	36

And six others to be selected by the foregoing, 42 in all, 10 to form a quorum.

Directorate: The affairs of the association to be administered by a board of nine directors, of which three to be appointed by the minister of agriculture and six by the general council.

The chief aim of the association being to increase agricultural production by disseminating knowledge of the most approved farming methods, it is proposed to adopt the plan now being followed under varying auspices in numerous parts of North America, of employing a staff of field agents to carry information to farmers on their farms and induce them to conduct their operations on lines recommended by the department of agriculture.

Superintendent: The field work to be in charge of a superintendent appointed by the board of directors, and selected with a view to his knowledge of the science of agriculture, as well as his qualifications as an executive. The responsibility for appointments of field agents will rest with him.

Field Agents: The work of each field agent may be more particularly described as follows:

1. Going to the individual farmer on his own farm and actively co-operating with him—taking up the particular problems presented upon each farm, and demonstrating through the farmers' own efforts satisfactory solutions. His activities will be entirely in the field. He will have no regular office, but will arrange to spend an hour or two periodically in different centres to meet all inquirers. Among the matters with which he will have to deal with are the following:

(a) Increasing yields per acre (i) treatment of soil conditions, (ii) better tillage methods and moisture conservation; (iii) selection of seed; (iv) proper rotation, introducing new crops of value, such as corn and alfalfa.

(b) Planning farmsteads, buildings, silos, etc.

(c) Selection, care and feeding of live stock.

(d) Prevention and eradication of weeds, pests and diseases of stock.

(e) Proper use and care of farm implements.

(f) Planting trees and vegetable gardens, and adding to convenience and attractiveness of farm homes and surroundings.

(g) General business management of farm including simple system of records.

2. Reaching the family community generally through:

(a) Definite demonstration work, as above, on individual farms;

(b) Co-operation with branches of Grain Growers' associations and with the Live Stock Breeders' association; (i) assisting in their marketing activities; (ii) locating good seed, sound stock, etc; (iii) helping to obtain and distribute labor; (iv) addressing meetings (especially in winter time) and assisting in preparation of programs; (v) stimulating social features and general interest.

(c) Co-operating with those in the charge of agricultural fairs, especially by arranging for contests and prizes which will feature work done by the Association of Farming and Business—boys' and girls' competitions in crop growing, pork production, seed selection, stock judging, poultry, dairying, etc.

(d) Local short courses for farmers and also boys' camps.

(e) Working through rural schools by (i) stimulating interest of inspectors; (ii) addressing teachers at their association gatherings; (iii) popular talks to pupils, and (iv) encouraging various school contests.

(f) Distributing popular bulletins, circulars and posters.

3. Promoting co-operation of farmers and local business with a view to a better mutual understanding.

(a) Joint economic gain will be brought about from increased production and improved marketing methods, and a condition created whereby farmers will be enabled to purchase on a cash basis by reason of the fact that they will have products marketable throughout the year.

(b) From town merchants, bankers, etc., there will be sought practical support in giving farmer customers (whether dealing individually or co-operatively) the best possible treatment.

(c) Farmers will be shown the advantages of buying on a cash basis.

Co-operation With the Department of Agriculture: The aim of the association would be to work in close co-operation with the department of agriculture through the agricultural college, and the superintendent would be required to observe the same technique as taught at the agricultural college and that his work would dovetail closely with work now being carried on by it. It is felt that the desired co-operation could be effectively accomplished by the appointment of some of the chief officers of the college to the directorate of the association.

During a lesson on elementary composition a little girl read the following as her effort: "Once a Penny and a Dollar met in a man's pocket. The Dollar turned up its nose at the Penny, and said scornfully: "'Why, I am worth one hundred of you.' "'Yes,' said the Penny, 'but even at that I am a good bit better than you are. I go every Sunday to church and Sunday school both, and you never go to either one.'"

An amusing incident occurred before the troopships containing the New Zealand Expeditionary Force left the Dominion. One sportive soldier handed a visitor a ship's biscuit, duly expressed and marked "On active service," and asked if he thought he could get it through the post office. The visitor took the biscuit, and smilingly remarked that if anyone could get it through he thought he could. It happened to be the New Zealand postmaster-general.

Britain Not War Mad

A Representative Englishman's Point of View

Benjamin Harris, recording clerk in the New York County Clerk's office, received from his uncle, Professor I. H. Hirsch, lecturer on physics and mathematics in Kings College, London, a letter giving the representative Englishman's point of view and attitude toward the Germans after six months of war. The letter, dated at Hillel House, Cambridge, England, says in part:

You ask me to give my impression of present conditions. To my mind the most striking feature of the situation is still the general absence of vindictiveness or even contempt for the German people. Englishmen are joining the colors by the hundred thousand, but not in the "jingo" spirit. You will perhaps remember the type of man one meets so frequently in Lancashire and Yorkshire—the old Puritan type—the man who goes to his work with the sense of duty dominant, doing his work thoroughly, not necessarily because he likes it, but because the job is to be done. But few or none like the job, but the job is there to be done.

It appears to be beyond the mental powers of a German to understand this. To him, apparently, war is a part of his religion or it is nothing. He cannot understand that a nation should go to war because it is part of its religion to destroy the worshippers of Mars, the war god. It is fortunate for Germany that England is not war mad, for if ever the fighting blood of the country were really stricken with the lust for German blood, then God help the Germans. Personally, I am praying that the Germans will have sense enough not to repeat such escapades as the attack on Scarborough.

Behind all this grim struggle Englishmen have not lost the feeling that German flesh and blood are still human, and, therefore, they do not wish to inflict more suffering on German women and children than is necessary. For years the Germans have been mistaking English patience for weakness and decadence. Now they must be compelled to listen, and we believe that they will see their proper place is by our side and not in opposition to us.

If you hear that England is determined to crush Germany beyond redemption treat the report with contempt. We cannot crush seventy millions of people except at an enormous cost, and it would not pay nor would it pay us to divide Germany into weak and small states. The enemy is not Germany, but autocracy.

Professor Hirsch says that the greatest crime Germany has committed is that of wilfully throwing away the fruits of its own toil for fifty years.

Making Over Belgium

Fascinating Task for the Engineer and Architect

An opportunity for city building unique in the annals of modern civilization will be offered by Belgium after the war. A large number of cities, towns and villages in that country have been partly or completely destroyed by fire and explosives. If the allies fight their way through Belgium to the German frontier there will be a still greater devastation of buildings and public works. When peace comes a large part of Belgium will have to be rebuilt.

That task, from an engineering and architectural standpoint, will be a most fascinating one. Here will be a chance to build model towns—to avoid the crooked streets, narrow highways, congestion of houses and numerous other annoying features which towns of natural growth usually possess. The remarkable possibilities offered by the country waiting to be made over have struck certain Englishmen, who summarize as follows their ideas on the matter: "Among the 200,000 refugees who were welcomed to England there are about two hundred architects. Our idea is to bring them together and to place at their disposal our experience for the development of Belgian towns along modern lines."

If these plans are carried out we may soon see Belgium transformed from a country physically of remarkable simplicity and picturesqueness into a modern "spotless town." Cities will be laid out on an "efficiency" basis, and old, lazy, primeval villages will become bustling hamlets equipped with all modern improvements. While the restored Belgium will have lost heavily in things and manners dear to history and tradition, that country will, from a materialistic viewpoint, have "advanced" with unprecedented rapidity. And then there is also the possibility that when peace terms are settled there will be a larger Belgium.

Russia's Caucasian army has points in common with the famous Foreign Legion of France. It is recruited from all nationalities, and, like the Legion, boasts many warriors who have joined to forget the world and to be forgotten, and whose life histories might provide exciting reading could they be induced to tell them. The Caucasian troops are reckoned among the smartest of the Czar's fighting forces.

She—You've had that suit but two weeks, and yet it looks as if you had been sleeping in it.

He—I have. I wore it at church last Sunday.

An Aeroplane Gave Warning

Turned German Army From Its Dash on Paris and Changed Whole Line of Battle

An aeroplane scouting flight which made history has come to light, many months after it took place. The report of the two aviators making the flight turned Gen. von Kluck's column toward the south from its dash on Paris in August and changed the whole line of battle in the west.

A striking feature of the flight, moreover, was that its course did not follow orders, but was determined upon the initiative of the flyers. The story of the flight, taken from a German magazine, devoted to aeronautics, follows:

"It happened on the occasion of our dash on Paris. The inhabitants of the "city of light" received a daily visit from German aviators. The latter were accustomed to drop a couple of bombs every day, but their visit here was not the object of their program. The chief thing was to keep watch of the movements of the Paris reserve army. This army had marched up with its front toward the east and one day an aeroplane went up to observe it again.

"The aviators were struck with the uncertain movements of the opponents of a German corps, who appeared to be having a trifling conflict with troops further north. Upon their own responsibility the aviators changed their course and flew off to the north.

"They flew and flew, for what they saw was well worth closer observation. Then they speeded back to headquarters and announced that a hostile army was marching upon von Kluck's flank.

"Nobody would believe it at first. Cavalry patrols had brought no news to indicate such a movement. But nevertheless it was true.

"The report resulted in the known new disposition of the German position in the west, and in the conferring of the Iron Cross of the first class upon the pilot and the officer observer.

The two men referred to are both first lieutenants. They but recently carried out an important flight over Warsaw.

Boy Scouts in England

Have Proven Their Value Since Outbreak of War

The Boy Scouts have proved their value since the outbreak of war.

Four hours after the call can, thousands of boys were at the disposal of their country. One morning a telegram reached a British commissioner asking for a thousand Scouts. The same evening he had four thousand standing by waiting for orders.

Many an adult warriors in the British Isles, first knew he was wanted when a Scout brought him a letter telling him where to report himself. The emergency substitution work of the lads was wonderful.

The suddenness of the war meant that many coastguards had to return immediately to the Navy. Yet their work was more necessary than ever.

Hundreds of Scouts took their places, and had the time of their lives staying out all night or watching all day through big telescopes for the enemies' ships.

It was a hardened journalist who confessed that a lump came into his throat when late one night he met a small group of Scouts dragging their trek cart, laden with bivouac gear, and moving quietly through the dark to their vigil on the cliffs."

Loans for Seed Grain

Amendment is to be Made to Bank Act For Benefit of Farmers

Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, has given notice of an important amendment to the Bank Act as far as farmers of Western Canada are concerned. This amendment, which is only temporary and will only be in force until Aug. 1, will permit banks to loan money for the purchase of seed grain on the security of the grain purchased.

The crop is to be grown from such seed and the grain threshed from such crops. At present banks can only loan money against grain on warehouse receipts. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Bank Act by permitting the chartered banks up to the first day of August, 1915, to lend money for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of the grain purchased, the crop to be grown therefrom, and the grain threshed from the crop, and that any act founded on this resolution to be deemed to have come into force on March 15, 1915."

Recruiting Story From Wales

One of the latest recruits stood 6 ft. 2 in., and on joining he expanded his chest, and exclaimed: "Now for the Germans." The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations. Kitchener." This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the royal message: "The empire is proud of you.—George." When on the third day he received a wire: "For God's sake, keep neutral.—Wilhelm," he began to see that jokers were about.

Cook—The tea is quite exhausted, ma'am.

Mistress—I noticed that it seemed very weak the last time.

HOW SUEZ CANAL IS KEPT OPEN

Millions of Feet of Dredging in a Year

Since 1896 something like £2,000,000 has been expended upon the widening and improvement of the Suez Canal. When first opened the channel had a uniform depth of 25 feet. It is now 31 feet deep, 108 feet wide at the bottom, and 420 feet at the water level. It is still being deepened and widened. Quite apart from this work says a writer in the London Magazine, a whole fleet of dredges are continually engaged on merely keeping the channel free from sand. We get some idea of the magnitude of this task when it is stated that last year over 2,000,000 cubic yards of material were taken out of the canal by these dredges.

Despite the heavy cost entailed in running the waterway and keeping it open for traffic, the scheme has almost from the first been a financial success, and Suez Canal shares are always much sought after. By the purchase, in 1875, for £3,976,582 of the 176,602 £20 original shares held by the Khedive, the British government obtained joint control over the canal with France.

SERIOUS SITUATION FOR GERMANY IF KRUPP WORKS SHOULD FAIL

THEY SUPPLY NEARLY ALL THE WAR MATERIAL

Persistent Reports that Germany is Running Short of Shot and Shell, and Should the Essen Firm Fail to Keep up with the Demand, it Might Bring about the End of the War

Germany's most vulnerable point may be expressed in a single word—Krupp's.

This great concern at Essen supplies practically the whole of Germany's war materials, and its inability to keep up with the enormous demands of the kaiser's great armies may bring about the end of the war at a much earlier date than has yet entered into any one's calculations.

As a matter of fact, the capacity of the much vaunted Krupp works is not nearly so great as the aggregate capacity of Britain's five most important armament firms. Reports that Germany is running short of shot and shell are persistent, and are likely enough to be true, and it is notorious that Germany is making frantic efforts to secure supplies of metal by any means and at any price.

There is also plenty of evidence that Krupp-manufactured munitions are by no means so superior as many people had been led to believe, and we know, too, that the "colossus of armament firms" has been mixed up in scandals, bribery, and corruption. Germany has been very proud of its Krupp's and has had unbounded confidence in the huge Essen factory. In the supreme test now being applied Krupp's may fail the fatherland.

Founded at Essen 102 years ago as a factory for the production of "English cast steel," and employing only seventy workmen in 1848, this company now employs 70,000, of whom 38,000 are in the Essen steel works alone. The great Mannesmann iron and steel works at Dusseldorf, capitalized at $5,000,000 has been absorbed into the Essen concern, bringing the combined share and loan capital of Krupp's up to $71,500,000.

As an indication of the extent of the Essen works, it may be mentioned that the plant is served by eighty miles of private railway, and that the traffic between the works and the Prussian state system average between fifty and sixty trains daily.

The entire coal supply is furnished by the company's own collieries, which employ 10,000 men and produce nearly 3,000,000 tons a year. The firm's iron ore mines employ 5,000 men. The pig iron for the steel works is mostly supplied by the Friedrich-Alfred Hutte, another important unit of the Krupp organization. These famous iron works cover nearly 700 acres of land, and include seven blast furnaces.

The Annan steel works, another Krupp unit, manufactures open-hearth and crucible steel castings for naval purposes, and employs 1,000 men. The Crusonwerke, at Maedgburg, is another great branch, with 5,000 hands, manufacturing gun mountings, gun carriages and ammunition. The Germania shipyard, at Kiel, is yet another Krupp property, and now ranks among the three best establishments of its kind in the world. It has half a mile of water frontage, and can accommodate about ten of the largest vessels on the stocks at one time, besides torpedoes and other small craft.

A novel branch of the Krupp enterprise is a press bureau. Four thousand newspapers, technical magazines, reviews and books, besides a deluge of cuttings, are received at the Essener Hof monthly No published report, article, or paragraph dealing with the subjects in which the many branches of the Krupp establishment are interested fails to reach the bureau. They are all indexed and filed.

The particulars—dimensions, age, and location—of every ship of war and practically every big gun in the world are carefully recorded at Krupp's, where the German naval and military authorities have a mine of ready information.

Lately this great firm has come under a cloud of suspicion which appears to be thickening. The case in which judgment was delivered a year ago shook the faith of not a few Germans in Krupp's, if not in the government which fostered and shielded the firm. It may be recalled that the scandal was first brought to public notice in the Reichstag in April, 1913, by the Socialist Liebnecht who had first communicated his charges against Krupp's to the war minister in November, 1912.

Although many documents were suppressed on the ground that they contained state secrets, and certain allegations were ruled out as irrelevant, the evidence which was permitted in open court was damaging.

There is no smoke without fire, and if only half the reports now current on the Continent are true, the limit of Krupp's capacity to supply the gigantic demands made by the kaiser's military staff may be reached at any moment.

Production of Cows

Some Will be Found to be Much More Profitable Than Others—Test Will Tell

The Dominion department of agriculture, dairy division, Ottawa, issues the following bulletin, under the heading of "Economical Machines."

"Has it impressed itself on your mind, as a practical man, selling farm crops in the form of milk through the medium of cows' manufacturing apparatus, that possibly some of this animated machinery needs overhauling and closely examining? A new machine, running more economically, may save a manufacturer its cost several times over in a very short while. So if your cows were regarded in this light, some might be found to be very economical producers, and possibly the less said about the capacity of others the better.

"Some cow testing figures given to the dairy division, Ottawa, by dairy farmers prove that some herds of cows produce milk at a feed cost of $1.45 per 100 pounds, while close by are other herds whose average feed cost of production is only 80 cents per 100 pounds of milk. Again, between two cows in the same herd the cost of feed per pound of butter-fat is frequently found to vary as much as from 23 to 49 cents.

What is of importance to the average dairyman is this fact, that cow testing helps to put each cow in the herd on a good paying basis very quickly. A simple plan of weighing and testing each individual cow's milk soon discovers if any unit machines in the milk making factory are not in good economical running order. Then that makes $20 or $30 or more clear profit above the cost of feed. Does each one of your cows do that? It will pay you to find out."

Field Instructions

Six Field Agents Have Been Appointed for Manitoba

The Winnipeg business men who recently investigated the conditions of agricultural education in North Dakota, and whose report and recommendations we published, in giving out the result of their work made a statement which needs to be made public, in order to prevent misapprehension. They say: "Since its return your committee has been conferring with the minister of agriculture for Manitoba with a view to some arrangement whereby an association of farmers and business men might co-operate with his department in inaugurating a system of field instruction. Although the provincial government does not at the present time see its way to entering into the joint plan suggested it is gratifying to note that the minister of agriculture has announced that his department will itself put a number of field instructors at work in the spring. As this in some measure fulfills the purpose of the joint plan proposed, your committee feels that it is inadvisable to proceed at the present time with the forming of an association as outlined in its report."

It is understood that six field agents have now been appointed by the Manitoba government."—Montreal Witness.

Most of a college man's education is acquired after he graduates.

Canada's Duty

Should Now Make Good the Boast That She is the Granary of the Empire

All sorts of prophesies are being made of the likely duration of the war. Lord Kitchener originally said three years. So far as newspaper reports are concerned there is no reason to believe he has changed his opinion. All that he is known to have subsequently remarked is that he didn't know when the war could end, but that he did know when it would begin—in May. This, of course, was taken as indicating that the real offensive campaign of the allies would then start. Meantime, beyond sending over contingents, the plain duty remains to Canada of being prepared for any contingency. This country is the nearest of the large overseas Dominions, and to this country Britain will naturally look for a great portion of her supplies. That she is doing so already is abundantly proven by the fact that the trade returns for the five months of the war that elapsed in 1914 show a decidedly marked increase. For the final quarter of the year, compared with the same period in 1913, that increase was no less than nine and a half million dollars, principally in the value of foodstuffs. There is surely groundwork for thought in such a statement. Canada has proudly claimed to be the granary of the empire. It is now up to her to fulfil that boast, and not only in the matter of cereals, but also as regards beef, mutton, pork, bacon and vegetables. In cultivation of the last-mentioned the cities and towns can help by utilizing the present waste land either in their midst or in the surrounding territory. An unoccupied acre at these times implies extravagance both in soil and labor. Nobody can plead ignorance in these matters when he can write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and obtain absolutely free, bulletins and pamphlets giving information on how best to grow peas beans, potatoes, turnips, onions, parsnips, carrots, Indian corn, wheat oats and barley. Also on the breeding and rearing of live stock, and on dairy products, bee cultivation, etc. A letter to the department, addressed as stated, will bring a catalogue of upwards of two hundred of publications, all of which can be had gratuitously.

Naval Code Book

Great Precaution is Used to Guard the Secret Signals

Every navy has a secret code of signals different from the ordinary code in general use. This code is used only in time of war and in the presence of the enemy. If the enemy could read the signals he could secure a great advantage. So the secret code books are carefully guarded and none is more carefully protected than that of the United States navy. The secret code books are issued only to the executive officers of ships and every precaution is taken to prevent them being stolen by men in the service of foreign governments. The books are bound in heavy metal covers, so that if a vessel is threatened with capture the commander may throw his code book overboard and it will sink, thus avoiding seizure.

Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

are showing the largest and best assorted stock of

MEN'S WEAR

and at prices that are comparable with any others, in or out of a Mail Order Catalogue. The goods are here, you can call and inspect. Glad to show you the goods.

::: WORK SHIRTS :::

Men's Navy Blue, double stitched, special -	$1.00
Men's Navy Blue, detachable collar, a dressy shirt built for the field - - -	$1.35
Heavy Khaki Shirts, "Loose Fit", excellent value	$1.35
The notable "Hickory" Shirt, guaranteed for twelve months hard wear, per pair	$4.50

MEN'S SOCKS

Grey Wool, soft on the feet, at 20c. pair.
Grey Wool, special value at 25c. per pair
Cashmere. all colors, 3 pairs for $1.00.
Cotton Socks, blue and grey, 2 for 25c.

HATS

Grey Columbia Felt hats for the field, - - $2.25
Cadvas Hats 'Green Rim' - - 75c.
Straw and Chip Hats, - 25c. and up.

PANTS,

Peabody's Overalls and Jackets.
Arm and Hammer Brand Odd Pants - $2.25 to $5.00
Guaranteed Corduroy Pants - $3.40

::: READY-MADE CLOTHING :::

Men's and Boy's Ready-Made Clothing is a specialty with us. Our stock is most complete, and prices are right.

Agency Consumers Tailoring Co., Made-to-Measure Clothing.

VULCAN - : - ALBERTA

Overseas Aircraft 'Canada'

Another fund has been organized in Canada, called the "Overseas Air Craft Fund". The object is to provide Great Britain with a fleet of airships that will enable Britain to protect herself against raids from the "great big bags of wind", or Zeppelins The cost of 100 h.p. Vickers biplane is $11,000, and the idea is to get up a subscription of one dollar each, and thus secure enough cash in Canada to supply many of the above craft to fight the German air fleet. If you are interested consult with Jane Sewell, Secretary, Overseas Club, Toronto, Ont.

Germany is getting a taste of its own medicine in Mexico. General Villa was soaked $32.50 by a German merchant in Monterey for a pair of shoes. The merchant did not recognize him. Villa as a result has imposed a tax of $500,000 on all the Germans in the city. The German ambassador is preparing a protest to Washington against the levy and yet Germany herself imposed hundreds of such taxes on defenceless little Belgian towns for just such petty reasons as Villa faked up. Villa has no claim on the world for friendship, yet a good portion of civilization will be tickled to see him collect it.

... NOTICE ...

FERRODALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1902

VULCAN

A Ratepayers Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, April 30th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the enlarging of the school

A. J. FLOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Marquis Municipality

will receive applications for the positions of two weed inspectors. Applications will be opened and read on May 1. Salary $75 per month, inspectors to furnish their own requirements.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Eastway, Alberta.

Recruiting for the 56th battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong, began Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and the rush of men to join the ranks was an eloquent tribute to the British Empire.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders invited for the painting of the Willard School House, No. 2176, also the outbuildings, the board of trustees to furnish all materials. The Board reserve the right to accept or reject any tender.

For information write to C. S. Houghtelin, secretary-treasurer, Willard School District No. 2176, Queenstown, Alberta. a14t3

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hctel on the Line.
Excellent Table.
Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER
Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

DRS. G. M. CARSON and G. T. GALBRAITH
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
VULCAN ALBERT
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

AMERICA AND MUNITIONS

The latest reply from Washington to the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, on the topic of American neutrality is sufficiently far reaching to put their German ambassador's mind at rest in regard to what interpretation the United States Government puts on the word "neutrality."

The note was in answer to the Count who recently declared that, "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to the one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The stand taken by the United States is of course the only possible stand under the circumstances. They refute the idea that they are breaking neutrality by supplying the belligerents, who are incidentally the enemies of Germany, with articles of war, and instead of being one-sided in the matter, as the ambassador insists they are, they are perfectly open minded. Count von Bernstorff's idea is, of course, that while Germany is unable to get the goods the Allies should be under the same disadvantage, but he seems to overlook the fact that the Allies can get them and Germany cannot. If we presume that Germany and the Allies were both able to secure the goods, then, if the United States vetoed German trade in preference for that of the Allies it would clearly be a breach of neutrality. But as it is the German fleet is unable to use the seas, and because of this the ambassador wants the United States to say that because Germany cannot have goods, the Allies shall not have goods, which is, on the face of it, clearly a neutral stand as it judges one by the inability of the other. Count von Bernstorff very wisely says nothing about the amount of contraband that has been shipped into Germany via southern European ports. He seems rather to be engaged in making the United States appear in a partizan light, but he is going the wrong way about it.

"MOVIES" AT THE FRONT

The forms of amusement for the soldiers and sailors at present at the seat of war have recently had cinematgraph added to them. Both on land sea this form of entertainment has grown immensely popular, and regular shows are given with occasional "specials" for the officers.

At a recent movie show in France the sensation was added to by German shells flying over the theatre as the performance was proceeding, an incident which, however, did not take the interest of the audience from the show.

In the navy the movies have been placed on a basis of regular performances. There are seven battleships fitted out with their own picture shows, and there are regular shows three times a week for two hundred and fifty sailors each time. One of the first shows in the navy, described as the "biggest success" had an audience of twelve hundred sailors, each ship sending its contingent. That, however, was during the earlier weeks of the war. The subjects that apparently go the best with the sailor audiences are "good comics and western dramas with a few thrills." One would imagine that the task of patrolling the sea and keeping the Germans within bounds would be sufficiently conducive of "thrills," but doubtless that work is too much of a business to stir the imagination.

PARTY-OR POLITICS?

While the Liberals are enjoying the recent scandals about the war contracts, the Conservatives are equally compensated by the disclosures in the matter of the charges brought against the Hon. Frank Oliver, and each party is busy coining all the possible political capital out of the cases.

However exciting and gratifying this may be to the follower of party politics it hardly reflects any great political morality to either side. Two blacks never made a white yet, and the fact that one side has made a little bit of a mess of its polical business deals is no excuse for the other to assume a moral attitude and say that because they did it we can do it. There is no excuse for either side, as a matter of fact, and a member of any political party who will decend to an action that is not warranted by straight dealing does himself and the cause he represents more harm than is necessary to mention.

The effect of all this sort of thing on the people themselves is not without some interest, and the pretty things one hears about the political situation in Canada are trite and to the point. The plain fact of the matter is that the majority of people, the people who think about things regarding their own welfare, are pretty well fed up with the present day methods. They are absolutely tired of the amount of juggling that goes on day after day.

What they want and what they are looking for is a good clean party system or nothing at all as being the nearest to good government that we can hope for under the system, and until they get it, and the country gets its, the appeal politics will make will be nothing more or less than a joke.

EVERYBODY'S WAR

The recent speech of the prime minister of Great Britain to the workers of Newcastle and district was a strong appeal to the workers for a patriotic response to the call for a greater output of war materials.

Mr. Asquith clearly laid before his audience the fact that they themselves are as a much a part of the fighting force as the men in the trenches. The men at the front and the new recruits are entirely dependant on the efficiency of the working man, and if he did not live up to his full standard and give a maximum result during these strenuous times of war, then little could be expected from the men on the firing line notwithstanding the supreme sacrifice they had made.

The speech, however, contains no reference to the manner in which workers are supposed to have slackened on account of labor unrest. A few statictics point out that while the demand for munitions has increased, the body of workmen, owing to recruiting, has decreased, and the premier seems to have avoided any utterance of a contentious nature.

Nevertheless, the speech is a direct appeal to the patriotism of the working man, and was doubtless carried out as a sort of "feeler" before the government definitely commit themselves to an expression of opinion on the question of prohibition It will be a matter of tender difficulty for the British Government to commit itself to a total prohibition measure during the course of the war. The amount of capital involved is one to give any Government pause and lead them to try the paths of persusasion before embarking on a root and branch method, although they would no doubt unflinchingly take up the latter in the event of other methods failing. The absolute curtailment of the liquor traffic in Great Britain would involve a loss in revenue of something like two hundred million dollars a year, an item which would not have to beg for consideration at a time like the present. Over and above that the money invested in the brewing and distilling interests are in the neighborhood of twelve hundred million dollars, so if the interest from this be added to the revenue it is easy to see at what the cost the government would espouse prohibition.

Neither the government or the country can remain blind to the fact that this is everybody's war, and if the output of war materials shows a decrease attributable to the drink question, as was pointed out by the Shipbuilders Federation to be the case, it would clearly be useless to try further persusasion in the matter, and the only course to adopt would be government action. The cost to the country would undoubtedly be heavy financially, but the cost on one hand would be a saving on the other. The country is not open to think beyond national efficiency, and although the out lay would be great it would not be money spent, it would be money invested in efficiency, which would come back at a large rate of interest.

Conscription in Great Britain is as far off as ever, if Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement goes for anything. He says that the secretary for war, Lord Kitchener, is very gratified at the response of the nation to the recruiting appeals, and that the war could not be prosecuted any more successfully under conscription.

"Hartt" Shoes at $4.95, — at Spooner's.

FOR SALE

HATCHING EGGS—White Wyandotte and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs for setting. $1.50 for 15. Wm. A. Schenck, Vulcan, Alberta. a7t4

EGGS—Buff Orpington eggs for setting. $1 for a setting of 15. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. $10.000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. tf

CREAM SEPARATOR—"Magnet" Cream Separator, good as new, cost $100, for good democrat, stock, or will sell for cash. C. J. Northcott, Lake McGregor, Alberta. a14t4

WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S.W. 36 16-22. J. B. Munsen, Reid Hill, Alberta. A28t4

ESTRAY

HORSE COLT—$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded [illegible] on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta

HORSES—1 light grey horse, 10 years old; 1 iron grey mare, 4 years old; 1 dark bay mare, coming 2 years old; 1 bay colt, coming 2 years old, all branded [illegible] on right shoulder.

1 bay saddle mare, 8 years old, branded [illegible] on left hip, a little white on left hind foot, and white star on forehead. $10 reward will be paid for the first two, and $5 for the latter three. Gus. L. Johanson, Vulcan, Alberta. A21t4

STUD COLT—From S. E. 23-16 24, a black stud colt, coming 2 years old, white star on forehead, 2 or 3 white feet, no brand, light build. Reward for information. George L. Ecker, Vulcan, Alberta. A28t3

HORSE—One sorrel horse, aged. Ringbones on front feet. Both hind feet white, sorrel mané and tail, branded on left shoulder and thigh. $5 for information. L. C. Jackson, Lomond, Alberta. A28t3

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

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CLARENCE DAVIS
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Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

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Barrister
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DENTISTRY
C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
VULCAN ALBERTA

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded [illegible] on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.46
" No. 2	1.43
" No. 3	1.38
" No. 4	1.34
" No. 5	1.30
" No. 6	1.24
" Feed	1.19
Rejected No. 1	1.34
" No. 2	1.31
" No. 3	1.28
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.56
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.54
" No. 1 Feed	.51
" No. 2 Feed	.49
Barley, No. 3	.64
" No. 4	.62
Feed	.58
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.50
" No. 2, C. W	1.47
" No 3, C.W	1.30
Rye	.80
Eggs	.17
Butter	.30
Spring Chicken	.10
Fowl	.10
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	6.¼
Dressed Hogs	8½
Ducks	.07
Turkeys	.14
Geese	.13

FARMERS—BE WISE

And begin to consider your HAIL INSURANCE NOW.
We are early in the field with the best company yet:
THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
of Milwaukee, worth $7,000,000

Put your business in the soundest company and guarantee your claims. The only district agents

ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN — SEE US FOR FOR FARM LANDS

LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSES

The following applications for Liquor Licenses will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at the Annual Meeting to be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Lethbridge, Alberta, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. :

John William Morrison, for renewal of license in respect to the Arlington Hotel, situate on Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), Block six (6), Lethbribge, Alberta.

William John Stokes, for renewal of license in respect to the Alexandra Hotel, situate on Lots twenty-two (22) aad twenty-three (23), Block thirty-one (31), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Charles Hansen, for renewal of license in respect to the Castle Hotel, situate on Lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13), Block five (5), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Hugh L. Stephens, for renewal of license in respect to the Coaldale Hotel, situate on Lots one (1) and two (2), Block thirty-two (32), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Joseph McDonnell, for renewal of license in respect to the Dallas Hotel, situate on Lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13), Block thirty-one (31), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Harry Ernest Miebach, for renewal of license in respect to the Lethbridge Hotel situate on Lots twenty (20), twenty-one, (21) and twenty-two (22), Block eighteen (18), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Albert Milton Beasley, for renewal of license in respect to the Windsor Hotel, situate on Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), Block five (5), Lethbridge, Alberta.

The King's Hotel Company Limited, (Thomas A. Underwood, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the King's Hotel, situate on Lots one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111) and one hundred and twelve (112), Plan 625 C, Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Hudson's Bay Company, (John S. Smith, Mgr.), for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to store situate on Lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), Block seven (7), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Charles C. Pagneulo and Thomas E. LeClaire, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in repect to store situate on the most Easterly forty (40) feet throughout of Lots nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), Block seven (7), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Herman Mayer, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to store situate on Lot thirteen (13), Block seven (7), Lethbridge, Alberta.

Wm. Sadowki, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to store situate on the North Half of Lot sixteen (16), Block seven (7), Lethbridge Alberta.

Matthew Barber, for renewal of license in respect to the Grange Hotel, situate on Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), Block three (3), Carmangay, Alberta.

Frank H. Steinbart, for renewal of license in respect to the Arnold Hotel, situate on Lots one (1), two (2), and three (3), Block three (3), Barons, Alberta.

Richard Urch, for renewal of license in respect to the Monarch Hotel, situate on Lots eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), Block six (6), Monarch, Alberta.

John Johnson, Nels G. Johnson and Frank Anderson, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Savoy, situate on Lots one (1) to four (4) inclusive, Block three (3), Champion, Alberta.

Walter J. Evans, for renewal of license in respect to the King George Hotel, situate on Lots nine (9) and ten (10), Block two (2), Blackie, Alberta.

Richard Merton Mahoney, for renewal of license in respect to the Pacific Hotel, situate on Lots seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19) and twenty (20), Block one (1), Bridgend townsite, Coalhurst, Alberta.

Albert Mutz, for renewal of license in respect to the Imperial Hotel, situate on Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), Block seven (7), Vulcan, Alberta.

DATED AT EDMONTON this nineteenth day of April, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

In the Country

During the past week the work on the fields has progressed, and the seeding will very shortly be finished, much of it being done now. At the commencement of the week high winds prevailed, which brought with them a flurry of snow on Wednesday, but the wind for the most part was so high that the snow did no good as far as adding to the moisture is concerned. Following this the weather had picked up splendidly and up to the week end it was more like summer than spring. It is not unlikely, however, that the rain will fall in the very near future, as there are indications of it. A little rain now would be a welcome addition to the prospects, already bright, many of the farmers feeling a disappointment over the manner in which the snow came and went without having done any good. However, the greater part of the district has a good supply of moisture to carry it on for some time, and there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

Despondency and the "Blues," usually the result of constipation, quickly succumb to Rexall Orderlies. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill, Calgary, Alta.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, May 25, 1915, for the above mentioned Drill Hall, at Calgary, Alberta.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. Leo. Dowler, Resident Architect, Calgary, Caretaker of Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta, Mr. Matthews, Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., Postmaster, Brandon, Man., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 13, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—77738.
A21t2

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

Blackie News

The local base ball team is now making a move to get in shape for the coming season.

Mrs. Martin Jensen is visiting at High River.

Frog farming has been taken up in the Rockafellow district. We regret to report that the first attempt was very unsuccessful owing to the fact that at the first stages the frogs turned out to be mosquito wigglers.

H. W. Ernst, of Vulcan, shipped two cars of cattle from this point on Monday.

The village council has passed a by-law stating that Monday, May 3rd, has been set aside to be a clean up day. All persons not complying with this by-law will be subjected to a fine.

W. J. McKenzie, who is at present at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, will be the new teacher at the Arrowwood school, duties to commence on or about May 1st.

We regret that through an oversight the name of Miss Belle Smith was ommitted from the report of the Ladies' Improvement Concert as having assisted with the program.

Dr. G. D. Stanley was a Blackie visitor on Tuesday looking up his numerous friends in this vicinity.

E. H. Bally is our new bank manager now, taking the place of J. F. Davidson, who has gone to Winnipeg.

Seventeen hundred letters posted in the city of Edmonton on one day, were sent to the dead letter office as a result of failure to impose the extra war stamp. In Vulcan there were no irregularities as the people as a whole were made conversant of the regulations through the press.

Unlawful Delivery

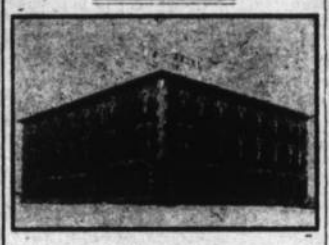
Under the Post office Act, Sections 65 and 66, the Postmaster General has the exclusive privilege of receiving, collecting, conveying and delivering letters within Canada.

Bills and accounts whether in open or sealed envelopes, as well as circulars or other printed matter enclosed in envelopes sealed or ready to be sealed, are "Letters" within the meaning of the Post Office Act.

There is a penalty under Section 136 of the Post Office Act which may amount to $20.00 for each letter unlawfully carried.

It has been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department that some business firms desiring to avoid paying the War Tax which became effective on the 15th April, propose making arrangements for the delivery of accounts, bills, circulars etc., through means other than the Post Office, contrary to the Postal Act, and a warning is hereby given that the Post Office Department intends to insist that the law shall be rigidly lived up to, and will in no circumstances allow these parties to avoid paying the one cent tax which has been imposed for war purposes.

All letters conveyed, received, collected, sent or delivered in contravention of the Post Office Act will be seized and necessary steps immediately taken for the prosecution of the offenders in all cases where the law has been contravened.



At the Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the Imperial hotel during the past week:

E. Akes, W. H. Chamberlain, F. C. Stokes, W. A. Grant, A. M. Hicks, H. M. McCullum, Thos. Loney, C. C. Banneroft, F. Taylor, W. E. Metcalf, W. C. McRoberts, Jas. Rennie, S. W. Nelson, N. A. Barker, W. Brown, L. J. Guilfoyle, J. M. Delaney, W. E. Underwood, O. O. Davis, W. A. Logan, W. D. Churchill, A. H. Davis, S. H. Greenwood, Alex M. Sinclair, C. L. Monteith, R. S. Getson, J. R. McMillen, C. A. Johnston, Calgary; C. J. Ingram, R. Nimmons, B. Serhey, D. Baker, Thos. Peterson, Lethbridge; P. J. Paulson, Gus. H. Holmes, High River; Gus. Gussick, Champion; T. North, Parkland; W. Thomas Okotoks; J. S. Sasson, Nanton; M. A. Vanhorn, Carmangay; T. E. Moore, Bow City; A. E. Resor, Medicine Hat; R. E. Tucker, Claresholm; W. M. Creighton, Edmonton; Ray Horaberger, Geo. Clouston, C. C. Reebe, W. H. Burns, J. W. Chappell, Reid Hill; Jas. B. Marshall, N. L. Sokvitne, Lomond; E. F. Beckner, John Kingsmith, Queenstown; J. J. Grady, Wynndel, B.C.; F. S. Fillmore, Victoria; Gust. Olsen, Winnipeg; J. D. Graham; Toronto; E. C. Seagraun, New Orleans, La.; Geo. Trimble, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. V. Vassav, C. V. Vassau, Jr. St. Paul, Minn.

Champion News

We regret to report the death of Mr. John Miller, who after a prolonged illness died in Champion last week.

Mr. Adams received a large shipment of potatoes last week for seeding.

Snipe hunting still seems to be a popular sport around Champion. Ask two of our young men who really solved the mystry of bagging snipe. They will be pleased to verify the statement made.

Mr. J. W. Morton, of Vulcan, photographer, is a visitor to this town every Wednesday. We are pleased to welcome him and his splendid work.

While driving her auto one afternoon last week, Mrs. George Orr met Miss Diemert driving a spirited horse. The horse took fright and confusion followed, but fortunately with no serious results.

The seeding in the Champion district is proceeding at a splendid rate. All the farmers are decidedly hopeful in regard to the prospects for a record season.

15% Discount on Mens Suits—at Spooner's.

L.I.D. Meeting

The Local Improvement District council met on Saturday afternoon last at the office of the secretary-treasurer, when Messrs. P. McIntrye, chairman, C. M. McDonald, George Ecker and Robert Fair, were present, Messrs. Larsen and Hatch not putting in an appearance.

The reading of the previous minutes was passed.

The secretary-treasurer submitted an approximate financial statement of each division, which shows the finances as follows:

Credit balances. G. L. Ecker, $734.92; C. M. McDonald, $545.57, A. Larson, $768.18; P. McIntrye, $401.15; R. Fair, $21.87. Only one division, that of T. L. Hatch, shows a debit balance, which is $609.41, and $200.40, the latter being for engine work. There is a total of $367.05 due on paysheets, and the balance in hand $1895.26 with a note in the bank for $5000.

The following bills were allowed: R. Mansell, Limited, (for road drags), $162.00; Vulcan Advocate, $2; secretary-treasurer, $1.15.

On a motion by Fair seconded by McDonald, seven copies of the Western Municipal News are to be subscribed for for the use of the councillors. Carried.

Motion Fair seconded Ecker that the councillors fees for this meeting be allowed. Carried.

Motion Ecker seconded McDonald that any person requesting a subway under a road allowance in coulees be required to supply any extra materials and labour necessary to complete the work, and also to put in railings on the grade, and to connect with the fence, the same to be of wood, made from 2x6s or 4x4s. The width of the culvert to be 40 feet. Carried.

Motion by Ecker seconded by Fair that the expense allowance for Division No. 4 for the coming year be limited to 25% of the current taxes. Carried.

Motion by Fair seconded by Ecker that the secretary-treasurer be allowed to draw his renumeration monthly. Carried.

Surveys for diversions of road allowances are required between sections 30 and 31-17-25; 1-17-24 and 36-16-24; and 10,15 and 17-24.

The meeting then adjourned.

Decision Against U.F.A.

A decision was given by Justices of the Peace Robertson and Jessup, of Nanton, on Saturday last in the Pharmaceutical Association and the Cayley U.F.A. in favor of the former. It will be remembered that J. L. Coney, secretary-treasurer of the Cayley U.F.A., had been summoned on a charge of selling strychnine, not being a licensed pharmacist, in violation of the Drug Act of the province. At the preliminary trial held on the previous Saturday evidence was produced by Mr. Coney that at the February meeting of the Cayley U.F.A., he as secretary, was instructed to purchase gopher poison in bulk for members of the Union. Orders were secured for 153 ounces of strychnine, and being unable to communicate with each member, an estimate was struck that 250 ounces in all would be required to supply all members of the Union. Mr. Couey while at Calgary purchased the amount required from the Princess Drug Co. at a price of 54 cents per ounce, paying cash for it from his personal funds. The finance committee of the Union agreed upon 57½ cents per ounce as the price which should be paid by members for the poison in order to reimburse Mr. Coney for his expenses and time in attending to same. The poison was only delivered to bona-fide member of the Union. The minutes of the meeting at which the secretary was instructed to purchase the gopher poison was placed in evidence, also the book of the Princess Drug Co. which Mr. Coney had signed as Secretary of the Cayley U.F.A.

The prosecution, represented by Mr. Ballachey, contended that Mr. Coney not being a duly qualified pharmacist did on March 12th and 16th sell certain quantities of strychnine to A. A. Stevens. Mr. Coney was a vendor within the meaning of the law.

The defence contended that the Princess Drug Co. was the vendor and the members of the Cayley U.F.A. collectively the purchasers and Mr. Coney merely the purchasing and distributing agent.

The evidence was sent to the attorney-general for his opinion and a reply received, and while both Justices of the Peace expressed themselves in favor of the U.F.A. on general principles, yet there was nothing left for them but to give their decision according to the evidence before them and fined Mr. Coney $20 and costs.

The U.F.A. of Cayley was not represented and it is not known whether an appeal will be entered or not.

War Tax Stamps

War tax stamps issued by the postal department may be used today for any purpose for which stamps are required, according to an order from the Postoffice Department.

"It has been decided that postage upon which the words "war tax" have been printed may be accepted for prepayment of postage. Under no circumstances are inland revenue stamps to be accepted on letters, postcards, postal notes or post office money orders.

"R. M. COULTER,
"Deputy Postmaster General."

We are getting much advice at present regarding the necessity of a larger grain production, but the great endeavor of Alberta and Canadian farmers should be to use their larger area of production in making the live stock industry more prominent than ever, as it is only in that way we can continue to properly feed the soil that it in return may sufficiently increase the beneficient return to the tiller.

Charged With Killing Horse

On Saturday last at the Vulcan barracks, Lester C. Jackson, of Lomond, appeared before Justices of the Peace, Wm. J. Schenck and Herbert Cooper, to answer to charges laid against him affecting the death of a horse.

It appeared that Jackson bought the horse from George Todd's ranch on Saturday, April 10th, and Jackson was taking it home to his place at Lomond the same day, having tied by a halter to the back of a buggy. On the journey the horse pulled back and thereby injured itself so seriously as to have to be left on the open section. Jackson visited the horse each day to see what could be done for it, but it would neither eat nor drink, with the result that it died on April 17th.

Witnesses for both sides were called, but the charge was not strong enough to sustain itself and it fell through, all Jackson having to pay the costs.

That better farming conditions and methods are being used in Southern Alberta cannot be denied. On Saturday last the writer motored to Nanton and observed along the way a decided increase in acreage this year over the amount of acres sown last year, and in every instance found the land thoroughly worked and just like a garden. Farmers are keeping their land well harrowed and thus they will be in a position to conserve the moisture if it happens to be a dry year.

Clearance

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CANADA PAINT

in tins of all sizes at

per $2.40 gallon

As Good a Paint as is Made

Lindsay Hardware Co.

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VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, :: :: Representative

ON
SATURDAY
MAY 8th
we start
another big
SALE
WATCH THIS SPACE
GET A POSTER
H. W. Reeves

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Tchigorsky!" Ralph cried. "Surely not in his natural guise. Oh, this is reckless folly! Does he court defeat at the outset of our enterprise?"

Tchigorsky bustled up. For some reason or other he chose to appear in his natural guise. Not till they were in the cab did Ravenspur venture to expostulate.

"Much learning has made you mad," he said bitterly.

"Not a bit of it,' the Russian responded. "Unfortunately for me the priests of Lassa have discovered that I am deeply versed in their secrets. Not that they believe for a moment that Tchigorsky and the Russian who walked the valley of the Red Death are one and the same. They deem me to be the recipient of that unhappy man's early discoveries. But your identity remains a secret. The cleverest eyes in the world could never penetrate your disguise."

"It comforts me to hear that," Ralph replied. "Everything depends upon my identity being concealed. Once it is discovered, every Ravenspur is doomed. But I cannot understand why you escape recognition at the hands of the foe."

A bitter smile came over Tchigorsky's face.

"Can you not?" he said. "If you had your eyes you would understand. Man, I have been actually in the company of those who flung me into the valley of Red Death and they have not known me. After that I stood in the presence of my own mother, and she asked who I was.

"The marks on my face? Well, there are plenty of explorers who have been victims to the wire helmet and have never dreamt of entering Lassa. I am a broken, bowed decrepit wreck, I who was once so proud of my inches. The horrors of that one day have changed me beyond recognition. But you know."

Ralph shuddered from head to foot. A cold moisture stood on his forehead.

"Don't," he whispered. "Don't speak of it. When the recollection comes over me I have to hold on to my senses as a shipwrecked sailor clings to a plank. Never mind the past—the future has peril and danger enough. You know why I am here?"

"To save your house from the curse upon it. To bring the East and West together, and tell of the vilest conspiracy the world has ever seen. Do you know who the guilty creature is, whose hand is actually striking the blow?"

"I think so; in fact I am sure of it. But who would believe my accusation?"

"Who, indeed! But we shall be in a position to prove our case, now that the secrets of the prison house lie before us. We the three to fear."

"Yes, yes," said Ralph. "The two Bonzes—who have actually been seen near Ravenspur—and the Princess Zara. Could she recognize me?"

Ralph asked the question in almost passionate entreaty.

"I am certain she could not," Tchigorsky repled. "Come, victory shall be ours yet. Here we are at my house at last. By the way, you must have a name. You shall be my cousin Nicholas Tchigorsky, a clever savant, who, by reason of a deplorable accident, has become both blind and deaf. Allons."

CHAPTER VIII.

A Master of Fence

Lady Mallowblcom's reception rooms were more than usually crowded. And every other man or woman in the glittering salon was a celebrity. There was a strong sprinkling of the aristocracy to leaven the lump; here and there the flash of red cloth and gold could be seen.

In his quiet masterly style Tchigorsky pushed his way up the stairs, Ralph Ravenspur followed, his hand upon the Russian's arm. He could feel the swish of satin draperies go by him; he caught the perfume on the warm air.

"Why do you drag me here?" he grumbled. "I can see nothing; it only bewilders me. I should have been far happier in your study."

"You mope too much," Tchigorsky said gaily. "To mingle with one's fellows is good at times. I know so many people who are here tonight."

"And I know nobody; add to which circumstances compel me to be dumb. Place me in some secluded spot with my back to the wall, and then enjoy yourself for an hour. I dare say I shall manage to kill the time."

There were many celebrities in the brilliantly lighted room, and Tchigorsky indicated a few. A popular lady novelist passed on the arm of a poet on her way to the buffet.

"A wonderful woman," the fair authoress was saying. "Eastern and full of mystery, you know. Did you notice the eyes of the Princess?"

"Who could fail to?" was the reply. "They say that she is quite five and forty, and yet she would easily pass for eighteen, but for her knowledge of the world. Your Eastern Princess is one of the most fascinating women I have ever seen."

Others passed, and had the same theme. Ralph stirred to a faint curiosity.

"Who is the new marvel?" he asked.

"I don't know," Tchigorsky admitted. "The last new lion, I suppose. Some pretty Begum or the wife of some Oriental whose dark eyes appear to have fired society. By the crowd of people coming this way I presume the dusky beauty is among them. If so, she has an excellent knowledge of English."

A clear, sweet voice arose. At the first sound of it, Ralph jumped to his feet and clutched at his throat as if something choked him. He shook with a great agitation; a nameless fear had him in a close grip.

"Do you recognize the voice?" Ralph gasped.

The Russian was not unmoved. But his agitation was quickly suppressed. He forced Ralph down in his seat again.

"You will have to behave better than that if you are to be a trusty ally of mine," he said. "Come, that is better! Still still; she is coming this way."

"I'm all right now," Ralph replied. "The shock of finding myself in the presence of Princess Zara was overpowering. Have no fear for me."

A tall woman, magnificently dressed, was making her way towards Tchigorsky. Her face was the hue of old ivory, and as fine; her great lustrous eyes gleamed brightly; a mass of hair was piled high on a daintily poised head. The woman might have been extremely young so far as the touch of time was concerned, but the easy self possession told another tale.

The red lips tightened for an instant, a strange gleam came into the dark magnetic eyes as they fell upon Tchigorsky. Then the Indian Princess advanced with a smile and held out her hand to the Russian.

"So you are still here!" she said. There was the suggestion of a challenge in her tones. Her eyes met those of Tchigorsky as the eyes of two swordsmen might meet. There was a tigerish playfulness underlying the words, a call note of significant warning.

"I still take the liberty of existing," said Tchigorsky.

"You are a brave man, doctor. Your friend here?"

"Is my cousin Nicholas Tchigorsky! The poor fellow is blind and dumb, as the result of a terrible accident. Best not to notice him."

The Princess shrugged her beautiful shoulders as she dropped gracefully into a seat.

"I heard you were in London," she said, "and something told me that we should meet sooner or later. You are still interested in occult matters?"

Again Ralph detected the note of warning in the speech. He could see nothing of the expression on that perfect face; but he could judge it fairly well.

"I am more interested in occult matters than ever," Tchigorsky said gravely, "especially in certain discoveries placed in my hands by a traveller in Tibet."

"Ah, that was your fellow-countryman. He died, you know!"

"He was murdered in the vilest manner. But before the end, he managed to convey important information to me."

"Useless information unless you had the key."

There was one traveller who found the key, you remember?"

"True, doctor. He also, I fancy, met with an accident that, unfortunately, resulted in his death."

Ralph shuddered slightly. Princess Zara's tones were hard as steel. If she had spoken openly and callously of this man being murdered, she could not have expressed the same thing more plainly. A beautiful woman, a fascinating one; but a woman with no heart and no feeling where her hatreds were concerned.

"It is just possible I have the key," said Tchigorsky.

The eyes of the Princess blazed for a moment. Then she smiled.

"Dare you use it?" she asked. "If you dare, then all the secrets of heaven and hell are yours. For four thousand years the priests of the temple at Lassa and the heads of my family have solved the future. You know what we can do. We are all powerful for evil. We can strike down our foes by means unknown to your boasted Western science. They are all the same to us, proud potentate, ex-meddling doctor."

There was a menace in the last words. Tchigorsky smiled:

"The meddling doctor has already had personal experience," he said. "I carry the marks of my suffering to the grave I remember how your peasants treated me and this does not tend to relax my efforts."

"And yet you might die at any moment. If you persist in your studies you will have to die. The eyes of Western men must not look upon the secrets of the priests of Lassa and live. Be warned, Dr. Tchigorsky, be warned in time. You are brave and clever, and as such command respect. If you know everything and proclaim it to the world—"

"Civilization will come as one man, and no stone in Lassa shall stand on another. Your priests will be butchered like wild beasts; an infernal plague spot will be wiped off the face of the outraged earth!"

The Princess caught her breath swiftly. Just for one moment there was murder in her eyes. She held her fan as if it were a dagger ready for the Russian's heart.

"Why should you do this thing?" she asked.

"Because your knowledge is diabolical," Tchigorsky replied. "In the first place, all who are in the secret can commit murder with impunity. As the Anglo-Saxon pushes on to the four corners of the earth that knowledge must become public property. I am going to stop that if I can."

"And if you die in the meantime? You are bold to rashness. And yet there are many things that you do not know."

"The longer I live, the more glaring my ignorance becomes. I do not know whence you derive your perfect mastery of the English tongue. But I do know that I am going to see this business through."

"Man proposes, but the arm of the priests is long."

"Ah, I understand. I may die tonight. I should not mind. Still, let us argue the matter out. Say that I have already solved the problem. I write twenty detailed statements; I enclose the key in each. These statements I address to a score of the leading savants in Europe.

"Then I place them in say, a safe deposit until my death. I write to each of those wise men a letter with an enclosure not to be opened till I die. That enclosure contains a key to my safe, and presently in that safe all those savants find a packet addressed to themselves. In a week all Europe would ring with my wonderful discoveries. Think of the outcry, the wrath, the indignation!"

The Princess smiled. She could appreciate a stratagem like this. With dull, stolid and averted face, Ralph Ravenspur listened and wondered. He heard the laugh that came from the lips of the Princess; he detected the vexation underlying it. Tchigorsky was a foeman worthy of her steel.

(To be Continued)

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W. N. U. 1047

Demand for Beef

Prospects Are Bright For the Cattle Raising Industry in Western Canada

Much interesting information was contained in the report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association, at the annual meeting held at Regina recently. The report in part was as follows:

If anything, the situation with regard to the cattle breeding industry has become more serious, and the shortage of beef cattle more marked. This is not only true of the Dominion of Canada, but also of the United States, Great Britain and France. In fact, the shortage is world wide. The figures in proof of this are as follows:

One year's decrease in cattle in: Canada, 9.3 per cent.; United States, 3.3 per cent.; Britain, 2.1 per cent.; France, 9 per cent.

The shortage is acutely felt at the leading markets is shown by the following figures taken for the month of September, 1913 and 1914, at the six leading cattle markets in the United States, namely: Chicago, Kansas City, Ohama, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City. The total number received during September, 1913, was 954,181, and during September, 1914, was 814,985, or a decrease of 139,196.

It might not be fair to take that as an average decrease but cutting these figures exactly in half we have a total decrease in cattle shipments for the year, at the above named markets, 835,176 head, or roughly speaking, 300,000 pounds of beef. This decrease for the entire United States for 1913 has been estimated at nine beef cattle per 100 people. Owing to the abolition of the United States tariff, a large number of Canadian cattle went south. The St. Paul market alone received 38,623 head.

The question may be asked, granting these figures to be correct, why the price of beef is not higher. In this regard it may be stated that the retail price of all meats in Canada today is approximately the same as in Great Britain. The average price of choice beef per pound live weight during 1914 at the leading western markets was: Choice steers, Toronto, 7.67 cents; Chicago, 9.33 cents; Montreal, 6.62 cents; Winnipeg, 6.07 cents; Calgary, 6.94 cents. Whilst the retailers' prices in the following cities were—Sirloin steak, Montreal, 22.7 cents; Winnipeg, 26.8 cents; Regina, 28 cents; Calgary, 22.8 cents. Medium chuck, Montreal, 18 cents; Winnipeg, 18.8 cents; Regina, 18.4 cents; Calgary, 15 cents.

The question deserves consideration.

The farmer who had a dozen good breeding females last fall, and in spite of the scarcity of feed, still has them is the man, who, if he is a reckman, is going to make money within the next three years. The market for good breeding females is not only here, but is here to stay. The motto of the cattle breeder should be: "Retain the good females, finish the steers properly."

Russia Getting Tea Habit

Is Taking Place of Vodka, Hence New Markets Are Opened Up

Elimination of vodka from Russia has evidently started that immense nation tea-drinking. According to the New York Journal of Commerce, heavy buying by Russia of India and Ceylon teas has caused abnormal prices for these teas, the quotations being from 8 to 10 cents a pound higher than a year ago. From reports in the trade the Russians are buying all the India-Ceylons available, and there is a likelihood of prices going still higher.

Not only is the Russian army using tea in enormous quantities now, but the kaiser long ago ordered it for his troops. Unusually large buying by these nations and their entrance into new markets as competitors have placed the tea market in a tight position. It has been previously pointed out that Britain is turning more to tea drinking. United States drinks 90,000,000 pounds a year. To these factors the Canadian tea trade is sensitive, and advances in market values are not unlikely.

A tourist in the mountains of Kentucky had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer, who yawped about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern markets."

"Yes, I orter," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then, why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," sadly replied the cracker, "the old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."

A hospital for animals, built at a cost of $225,000 as a memorial to the late George T. Angell, founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was dedicated at Boston.

Teacher—Where is the Dead Sea?
Tommie—Don't know, ma'am.
"Don't know where the Dead Sea is?"
"No, ma'am. I didn't even know any of the seas were sick, ma'am."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.
Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.
Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
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Support Your Home Town

Pull Together and by so Doing You Will Work For Your Own Best Interest

An article has been appearing in several of the western weekly papers dealing with the question frequently discussed, that of supporting the local merchant in preference to patronizing mail order houses. The article in question originally appeared in the Farm Journal, an American publication, and was widely copied. It purported to be the experience of a farmer who had commenced in a small way and with very limited means. During his early struggles he had been greatly assisted by the local merchants who had extended credit to him when he was unable to pay, and carried his account from year to year until more prosperous times, when the state of his finances enabled him to become clear of indebtedness. And at this time enters the attractive mail order house catalogue. The result was that instead of standing by the local merchants who had been his mainstay in early days; he sent his money out of town. His neighbors also followed his example in patronizing the mail order houses, with varying success in securing value for their money. This state of affairs had the inevitable result of forcing many of the merchants of his home town out of business. Later the farmers of the surrounding district became aware of the fact that value of farm property had materially decreased. No one wanted to buy a farm that was not in the vicinity of a good live town, where there were good schools and churches and other advantages to be had. Most of the business places had been closed through lack of support, and the town had finally dwindled in population until it had almost ceased to exist.

This palpable lack of foresight was now realized by the farmers, who finally came to the conclusion that it was to their own interest to support the local merchant, for by so doing they not only kept the money in circulation in their own district, but also assisted in building up a live business centre adjacent to their farms, with all the advantages it gave them.

This article brought forth comments from some farmers, not all of which were favorable. It was pointed out that in many cases the country merchant charged exorbitant prices for his commodities, frequently was able by so doing to ride round in his automobile, and quite often retired with a competence, after a few years spent in successfully fleecing the guileless farmer. Another point was that the local merchant did not or would not keep a proper range of stock, and it was often necessary to send to the mail order houses in order to receive the articles required.

This is a wide subject, the different phases of which must be viewed impartially to arrive at a proper conclusion. No doubt there are many short sighted merchants, who for a time at least and especially in the newer settlements, make a practice of charging extortionate prices for their wares. These are the men who will tell you that the high freight rates on mosquito netting are responsible for the prices they ask for this article, which is equal to the price of silk in more favored centres closer to the base of supply. There are other merchants who neglect to study the requirements of the trade, and do not keep a properly assorted stock on their shelves. As a general rule, however, competition comes sooner or later, and the enterprising man with the goods and reasonable prices, is the man who usually survives. It is true that the local merchant, the same as the farmer is in business to make a living, and if fortune favors him, perhaps a competence. He sometimes is able to indulge in the luxury of an automobile, and less often succeeds in amassing a modest fortune on which to retire. Likewise it sometimes happens that the successful farmer owns his own car, and before he becomes too old to enjoy life, is able to dispose of his farm and retire to a less strenuous existence in some centre of population, where he can enjoy more of the artificial comforts of life.

No one with experience can honestly deny the fact that real bargains are sometimes picked up through mail order channels. On the other hand, how often are "bargains" woefully disappointing. The small amount saved usually does not recompense one for the feelings of depression when the "bargains" arrive and are inspected.

It follows as a general principle that it is to every one's advantage to patronize the local merchant. It is manifestly unfair to the local dealer to be saddled with the burden of extending credit to the community from one crop season to another, while the cash trade goes to the catalogue house. Apart from the matter of credit, which does not always enter into consideration, the local stores are a real convenience and necessity. They are within easy reach to supply your daily requirements, and are indispensable to the life of a community.

It is to the best interests of each individual to work for the growth and advancement of the town and district in which he lives. Only through loyally supporting by influence and patronage the local institutions, can he hope to contribute to the expansion and activity of the home town with all its attendant advantages.

A school teacher was instructing her class on the relative value of words and phrases. The phrase "horse sense" was discussed, and she told one of the boys to write a sentence containing that phrase. The boy labored for ten minutes and produced this: "My father didn't lock the barn door, and he ain't seen the horse sense."

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband."

"Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."

"Let me see, now," said the minister at the christening, dipping his pen into the ink to record the event. "Isn't this the 27th?"

"I should say not," retorted the indignant mother; "It is only the ninth!"

So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.

EDWARDSBURG
"Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the *most economical "sweetening"* for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not so pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—equally choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

Preparing Poultry

How Can These Thoughtless Farmers be Reached?

We have discussed the question of fitting poultry properly before shipping to market until it would seem that the trouble has become chronic with us. No one can appreciate the need for more education and demonstration along this very line until he sees for himself the boxes of birds that come to city dealers. Apart altogether from the fact that feed is scarce, any thrifty farmer or farmer's wife would offer the most severe criticism if he or she could see what we have seen. The Central Farmers' Market of Winnipeg very wisely took a few specimens of poorly dressed birds and presented them before the delegates to the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon. Every farmer and farmer's wife who saw them was astounished to think that any farmer would be foolish enough to ship such stuff to market.

Yet that exhibit was quite typical of hundreds of pounds of dressed poultry that come on our western markets.

There is no possible excuse for shipping birds that are so thin that no city family would take them as a gift. Some geese and turkeys come on the market that are smaller than medium sized ducks, and ducks are shipped that would not make a meal for two. Some cases of all classes of fowl come to market half plucked, dirty, bloody and so thin that they can only be handled by restaurants for making pot pie. For this purpose the price is naturally very low. It is really astonishing to see the miserable condition in which some farmers send their poultry to market.

Now, who sends this poor trash? We know, as well as does the general public, that the thrifty farmer or farmer's wife would not think of shipping poultry to market before it was properly fattened, properly cleaned and dressed and presented in the best possible shape. If they had no grain to fatten them, they would keep them at home, and, if they wanted to know how to dress and pack them, they would find out rather than ship them in "any-old-shape." Such stuff is shipped by the disinterested, uneducated farmer, the man who does not take a farm paper and to whom the education afforded by our agricultural colleges does not appeal. He does not read; he does not know; and, perhaps, he does not care.

This class is always the most difficult to reach. How can they be reached? It will require some co-operative effort to reach them. For instance, one way would be for dealers to keep a list of the names of shippers who send forward this poor stuff and turn these names over to those who have charge of its educational work, say, our agricultural colleges or departments of agriculture. The shipper could then be reached direct by letters of information, or personally visited by a district representative or agricultural secretary, such as are found in some provinces of Canada.—Exchange.

There are 1,000,000 deaths in the United States every year, 400,000 of which are due to health negligence, says Dr. M. P. Rasenel, professor of preventive medicine, University of Missouri. This means 1,100 deaths daily which might be prevented if more attention were paid to sanitation and health.

Come home an' take supper wid me, Flannigan.
Shure it's past yer supper time an' it's furious yer wife'll be.
That's just it; she can't lick the two av us.

Clear-Cut Facts

Some Good Advice and Information Regarding Economic Questions in Canada

The first essential for [illegible] crops is good seed.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the Allies are fighting for peace.

Cattle are down because cereals are up. Cattle were up when cereals were down. Such changes are inevitable in compliance with the laws of supply and demand.

Wheat-stuffs are rising in price in Britain. Before summer comes there will be a marked ascendance in Canada.

Every city, town and district should have a committee or commissioner of employment to help everybody to have work.

Farm labor is scarce all over Europe as well as in Canada. In Britain there is talk of putting boys on farms instead of sending them to school.

In the last three months of 1914 Canada's exports, principally of breadstuffs, to Britain, compared with the same period of 1913, showed an increase in value of $9,500,000.

A German scientist is said to have discovered a method by which straw can be converted into wholesome food for human beings. This is an excellent example of the result of enforced economy.

Good seed on good soil benefits both sower and reaper. It also advantages the country and helps the empire.

All warfare is savage, but civilized men whom the savage has called to arms must be clothed and fed.

All the countries of Europe, excepting only Russia, will this year need to be importers of wheat, of oats and of barley. So, too, will Australia, where the effects of last year's drouth is still disastrously felt.

If the war lasts six months more, it is estimated that between five and six million horses will have been sacrificed.

Great Britain bought thousands of horses from Hungary during the South African war—a market that is completely closed to her now.

Lord Kitchener gives the war two years more to run. By that time, according to present progress, there will be three or four million fewer men, three or four times as many cripples, half a million blind or nearly blind, and a million nervous wrecks.

There are thousands of acres of unoccupied land in and around the cities and towns of Canada. If every acre were cultivated there would be work and food for all the unemployed and something to spare.

Germany's Supply of Copper

About nine-tenths of Germany's supply of copper comes from the United States, and her dependence at the present time is completed by the curious fact that the chief supplementary sources on which she has previously relied are Australia, Belgium, Japan, Serbia and Great Britain, all now enemy countries. The only neutral country in a position to supply copper to Germany is Sweden, but the amount is small, and, unless we are mistaken, Sweden has prohibited exportation.

A famous woman novelist was once asked why she had not married. "I have three things about the house," she said, "which represent so closely the characteristics of the average man that I don't want any more of him." "What do you mean?" her friend asked. "Well," the novelist replied. "I've got a dog that growls all the morning, a parrot that swears all the afternoon, and a cat that stays out all night."

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

DR. PIERCE'S
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 31 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth $3. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT STOPS THE TWINGES OF RHEUMATISM, LIMBERS THE MUSCLES, EASES THE JOINTS

Amazing Relief Comes at Once---Cure Every Time

USE NERVILINE

Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues. You might use a dozen remedies and derive less relief than Nerviline will give you in half an hour.

Nerviline is a pain-subduer that words do not altogether describe.

It is fully five times stronger than most remedies, not that it affects the skin unfavorably—no, its great power is due to its wonderful penetrative quality—it strikes in deeply, but never burns or blisters.

Just rub Nerviline into sore muscles, stiff joints and note the glow of comfort, the ease of pain that follows.

You are astonished, delighted; this is because words do not express the promptness and permanency with which Nerviline cures every ache and pain in the muscles and joints.

Marvellous, you'll say. Natural, we say, because Nerviline is different, stronger, more penetrating, a true pain-subduer. Just try it and see if it doesn't cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains and sprains.

The large 50c family size bottle is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Get it today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Cow's Individuality

Intelligent Handling Will Repay the Owner of Dairy Stock

It is still possible to find dairymen who never dig deeper than the surface knowledge of the whole herd giving so much milk, counting simply the total weight sent to the factory one day, or per month, or again simply the average yield per cow for the factory season.

A plain fact that cannot be impressed too strongly is that cows have individuality; people have personality. What makes two cows yield quite different weights of milk and fat when all conditions are practically equal? Even supposing a cow's interior economy were made visible and luminous, has any man the requisite knowledge to fathom all the mysteries of milk manufacture?

We do know this, the yield of milk and its percentage of fat are apt to vary from day to day most strangely. The first half of the milk drawn may not contain more than half as much fat as the latter half; the cow may have some slight sickness; some of her delicate nervous functions may be deranged temporarily; extremes of weather, undue exposure, excitement, may all influence the yield of milk and the test. Hence it is clear that the sensible way to judge a cows performance is not by any one test or weight, but rather on her total yield for the season. A cold, matter-of-fact "average" does not give necessary information. Cows have individuality, which is worth studying so that they may repay their owners for intelligent handling.

Women and Asthma.—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

Silent Scot True Till Death

Private Archie Bothwell, who is lying wounded at Belfast, says: There was a very odd chap among the last drafts of the Scottish Borderers. He always kept to himself, and would not say more than "Yes" or "No" if he could help it. One night the Borderers were driven out of the trenches and one of the men dropped with a couple of bullet wounds. His neighbor happened to be the odd chap that we had all declared to be the daftest of the daft. Without saying a word he knelt down by the wounded man, and, raising his rifle to his shoulder, waited for the oncoming Germans. By and by we rallied and dashed back to meet the Germans. The odd chap was dead, but the man he had tried to save was still breathing.

Kitty—Jack told me last night that I was the prettiest girl he'd ever seen.

Ethel—Oh, that's nothing; he said the same to me a year ago.

Kitty—I know that, but as one grows older one's taste improves, you know.

HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Laying the Dinner Table

Attention to Little Details Always Improves the Effect

The dining table should be in the centre of the room, and the tablecloth laid straight and smooth over a heavy silence cloth.

The centrepiece, if used, must be exactly in the centre of the table, flowers or a plant in its centre—the decorations should not obscure the view of the guests—the carving cloth or tea cloth in the centre of the the edge of the table.

Napkins should be laid with open end away from or toward the person, at the left of the plate, one inch from teh edge of the table.

Place the knives one inch from the edge of the table at the right of each guest, with the sharp edges toward the plate, and in the order used. Place the forks with the tines up, in the order used, at the left of the plate. When the oyster fork is used, place to the right, lay the spoons at the right with the bowl turned up, in the order used. Never place more than four pieces of silver on one side. Place all other silver as needed, using the tray.

Place the tumbler near the end of the knife blade, bread and butter plate at the left near the fork.

They're Popular In Nova Scotia

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

People Have Learned From Long Experience That By Curing the Kidney ills They Benefit the the Entire Body

Spry Harbor, Halifax Co., N.S.—(Special).—"I have taken a couple of boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have received great benefit from them. They are certainly a fine pill for anyone suffering from Kidney trouble." So says Mrs. Alex E. Nilchey, and she speaks the sentiments of a large number of the women of Nova Scotia.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have so long been in general use that they are recognized as the standard remedy for Kidney troubles. They have become a family medicine in thousands of homes. People have learned from long experience that if they cure their minor Kidney ills with Dodd's Kidney Pills they need not fear those more terrible developments such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism. They have also learned that when the Kidneys are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills the whole body benefits. For cured Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood is the foundation of all health. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are universally popular.

A Modest Hero

Count Karolyi, on returning to his castle in Hungary, met, according to the Vossische Zeitung, one of his old servants who had just been sent back wounded from the war.

"My good man, I hear you fought valiantly at the front," said the count. "I should like to give you some reward. What shall it be?"

The old servant replied:

"Well, if you insist upon it, sir, just give me enough kronen to reach from one ear to the other."

"That seems to be a very small reward," replied the count, smiling at the odd request.

"It's enough for me, sir," answered the servant, modestly.

As the count was about to comply with the strange request, he noticed that the servant had only one ear, and remarked upon the fact.

"Yes, sir, I left the other ear on the battlefield at Shabatz!" answered the modest man.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Loss of Army Horses 15 P.C. Per Year

Since the beginning of the war the loss of horses has been at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, said H. J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, in a discussion of the army administration in the house of commons. He compared these figures with a loss of between 55 and 60 per cent. of the horses in the South Africa war, and said it indicated a great advance for the army veterinary authorities. The loss of army horses is due to pleuro-pneumonia chiefly.

Little Invasion of Men's Work

From the investigation made in the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom concerning the effect of the war upon women wage earners, it is clear that only in the smallest degree is the war throwing into the hands of women work hitherto done by men. Exhaustive inquiries have failed to elicit evidence of any marked tendency to employ girls and women in the place of youths and men. Here and there one comes across instances of such substitution, but too rarely and on too small a scale to be other than exceptions to the general rule.

He (sarcastically)—You know some one has said, If you would make a lasting pair of shoes, take for the soles the tongue of a woman.

She—Yes, and for the uppers the cheek of the man who said it.

Some Hints For Travellers

A Little Etiquette For Sleeping Car Patrons

The following communication was recently addressed to the editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—Many years' experience of the petty annoyances caused by the minority composed of thoughtless, as well as selfish, persons travelling in sleeping cars has caused me to write the following, which may induce a few at least of the offenders to reform:

The necessarily small space in a sleeping car in comparison with an hotel suggests that the greatest comfort to the sleeping car traveller will result from a fair regard for the rights and feelings of others by all sleeping car travellers.

So long as passengers desire to have their clothes brushed with a whisk, the space in the passage way at either end of the car is the only proper place for this practice to occur. The sleeping car company's instructions to the porters require them to ask passengers to go to the aisle at the end of the car if desiring to be brushed. Porters are merely human therefore differ in their obedience to orders. Every traveller can assist in the observance of this rule (which was made for the general good) and prevent annoyance to other passengers. If the public want the brushing practice to cease altogether, the remedy is in their possession.

The combined lavatory and smoking room is necessarily limited in capacity, and at the time in the morning when it has to be used as a lavatory it is not intended to be used at all as fellows a chance of some room.

Don't smoke in this room in the early morning when the other later risers than you are obliged to perform their toilets. You can defer your smoke. You are in the way and merely an annoyance to the majority, and show a selfish disregard for the rights of others. Under present conditions, get up late once in a well filled car and your one experience of the man in the seat smoking will show you what other people think about your case at other times.

Don't bring in your suit case to this room. Use a toilet "hold-all.". Many men do. You can. Give the other fellows a cahnce of some room.

Don't whisk your clothes in this room if other persons are present. They don't want to breathe your dust. They merely consider you are wanting in good manners.

Don't get up late and shave, if by so doing you discomfort others. No one objects to a man shaving if he does not interfere unreasonably with other men who want merely to wash their face and hands, etc.

The instant you have finished your toilet, get out of the room. You have no further rights there while the other men require the room as a lavatory. They are anxious to see you go as quickly as you can. Don't stay in this room and crowd the later risers.

Don't whistle anywhere in a sleeping car. Your alleged music pleases only you. No one else wants to hear it. Most men think the whistle a nuisance.

Don't talk loudly in the body of the car when most people have retired to sleep. The others have paid for as quiet a rest as such travelling affords. Their only interest in your conversation is to wish you were elsewhere.

After 9 a.m. usually the smoking room is in use almost entirely for smoking purposes. Those who are not smoking should not occupy the room to the exclusion of those desiring to smoke.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for little ones. They are absolutely safe and never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. D. S. Bernhardt, Port Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Treatment of Indians

The world has been greatly surprised that our handling of the Indian problem has been so singularly inferior to that of the Canadian method, for in Canada, though dealing with many of the same tribes of Indians that dwelt on this side of the border, there has never been any serious trouble, no Indian wars, but, on the contrary, a state of peace and harmony altogether admirable.

The Canadians have from the beginning treated the Indians considerately and with regard for their welfare. Their ways of living and modes of thought were studied sympathetically and understood almost from the beginning of the settlement of the country and the result has been such as to make the Canadian record enviable alike for its success and its justice.—Buffalo News.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

"Ha, ha," sneered the lawyer in court, "you doctors are all alike. Your operations are always successful, but your patients die."

"Sometimes that happens," said the doctor calmly, "but we doctors have nothing on you lawyers. You win great victories for your clients, but you get all the money."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The people who go out looking for trouble might just as well stay at home.

Bess—Jack seems perfectly devoted to you. Why don't you marry him?

Betty—Oh, I like to have him devoted to me.

Loans for Farmers

Importance of Securing Money at a Reasonable Rate For Financing Farm Enterprises

Scarcely any other single question of the landscape of rural economics is of such pressing importance just now in Canada as the matter of furnishing to our farmers an improved and adequate system of securing money at a reasonable rate to be employed in the financing of legitimate farm enterprises. Without doubt, the pinch in which some farmers find themselves is partly attributable to over investment; but, even after making due allowance for all cash cases, there still remains a great dearth of reasonably priced money for the use of farmers whose standing is the very best, and whose demand for cash is coupled with the opportunity to use it in legitimate and profitable farm development. In a word, the funds for legitimate farm progress are not available either in adequate supply or at a proper rate of interest.

If this be admitted as a fact—and it would scarcely be questioned by anyone—the query naturally arises as to what is to be done about it. One thing, we believe, is clear, namely, that in the matter of financing the farmer our present system of loan companies and general banking institutions is inadequate. In saying this, we are not anxious to express any bitterness toward these institutions. In very many respects our Canadian banking system is an admirable one, but there is a field of farm financing that demands a fundamentally different kind of treatment from anything we can get through our present financial institutions, and possibly different from what they ought to be expected to give. We will never get anywhere at all simply by declaring that banks and loan companies are usurious in their dealings with farmers. The men managing these institutions are only human, and naturally they take advantage of the opportunity to secure the highest rate of interest possible. The rate of interest (which is only the price we pay for the use of money), like the price of almost everything else, is limited only by the ability of the supplier to charge a higher figure, and still hold his customers. Apart from the single fact that most of our moneylenders are already padded with wealth, and that therefore they do not need an advance in interest rates, there is really no more sense in swearing at the moneylender for putting up the price of money when he is able to do so than there is in cussing the farmer when the price of wheat goes up. In neither case is the rise necessarily based upon the cost of providing the goods; the price advances simply and solely because customers by force of circumstances must appear at the higher rate.

It is all nonsense for farm papers, ministers of agriculture or anybody else to satisfy themselves with mere scolding of our financial institutions for not recognizing the farmer. Columns and columns of such censure, be it mild or hair-raising, will never remedy the present evil. There is no use in appealing for cheaper money to institutions whose sole business it is to let out money at the highest rate possible.

What is wanted—and it is wanted very badly—is the launching of some plan altogether different from anything now in operation in Canada by which farmers may tap the sources of money available for long term lending, and pass on these supplies so that the benefits of handling the business will accrue to the farmers themselves, and not to the professional moneylender.

On the one hand stands the fact that the agricultural development of a great country demands a large investment for live stock, lumber, fencing material, seed grain, etc., and that on the numberless loans being effected the professional moneylender is reaping a harvest frequently out of all proportion to the service rendered. It looks as though a raving might be effected for the benefit of the farmer.—Exchange.

When the little son was about two weeks old a friend arrived to see the newcomer. "How is the little youngster?" was the first inquiry. "Oh, fine," replied the proud mother. "He seems to be growing more like his father every day." "Too bad," said the friend sorrowfully. "And have you tried everything?"

Food Question

Settled With Perfect Satisfaction

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time, as every housewife knows.

And when the husband can't eat ordinary food without causing trouble the food question becomes doubly annoying.

A lady writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He suffered severely with stomach trouble, was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks.

"One day, seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and he tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average postmortem the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventible, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is certainly too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing, and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrell, at Room 645, 280 College street, Toronto, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity of learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but **send for the book now**, while the matter is fresh on your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural when it is such a simple thing to be well?

Legumes in Dairying

High Value of Alfalfa as a Food For Dairy Cattle

Some interesting facts regarding the use of legumes on the dairy farm have been gleaned in connection with some of the cow testing associations in the United States.

Alfalfa probably stands pre-eminent as a food for dairy cattle. In fact, alfalfa together with good corn silage, supplemented with a ration of grain and meal makes an excellent ration and produces results.

Most farmers have by this time been thoroughly convinced of the value of silage, and in some manner or other try to feed their corn in this form. Various schemes for increasing the value of the protein content of corn silage by the addition of various other fodders, such as cowpeas, soja beans, etc., have been advocated. The results along these lines have been disastrous in many cases. The beans are either too green or too dry to make good silage at the time the silo is filled, or else there is trouble in the cutting and filling operations, with the result that when the middle of winter comes a large amount of silage is wasted by rotting. The beans or peas being of different texture than the corn, do not pack tight, with the result that air pockets are formed around them in process of filling and the beans or peas spoil and in their decomposition spoil the silage next to them.

It is safer to put the pure corn into the silo, and to cure the cow peas, beans, etc., into hay.

Results show that the farmers who devote their attention to the production of a high protein roughage, lead the way in milk production.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Och, Sure and Ye Won't

A famous hospital surgeon was imparting some clinical instruction to half a dozen students who accompanied him on his rounds. Pausing beside the bed of an Irishman who was a doubtful case, he said, "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is or is it not a case for operation?" One by one the students made their diagnosis, and all of them came to the conclusion it was not. "Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the surgeon, "and I will operate tomorrow." "Och, sure and ye won't," exclaimed Paddy as he rose from his bed. "Six ter wan is a good majority. Nurse, give me my clothes, I'm going home."

"You must remember Miss Banks—just think a moment."

"Oh, the rich fir—"

"Yes; she's engaged to Jack Cadley."

"Oh, the poor girl!"

No Alcohol, More Work

Marked Increase in the Productivity of the Worker in Russia

In an explanatory note accompanying the Budget Bill, the Russian minister of finance states that the termination of the mobilization has permitted the gradual re-establishment of the circulation of merchandise. Thus the loading of goods trucks during November was only 23 per cent. below that of November, 1913. Except in the inconsiderable portion of the country occupied by the enemy, the industrial life of the country has not shown any sensible diminution. The situation is relatively favorable, and is explained by the increase in the productivity of the worker owing to the suppression of the sale of alcohol. The increase of productivity has reached 30 to 50 per cent. and compensates largely for the diminution in the number of workers due to the call to the colors.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

"I want to sue Dr. Blank for heavy damages!" said the citizen, entering the lawyer's office. "What has he done?" asked the attorney. "When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?"

"Oh, don't sue him at all," counseled the lawyer. "Just send him a bill for storage."

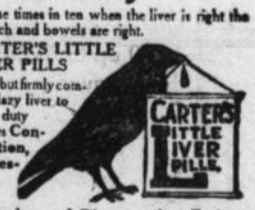
Frenchman—You are funny people, you Engleesh. You take strong whiskey; you put water in it to make it weak; you put sugar it in to make it sweet; you put lemon in it to make it sour; then you say 'here's to you,' and drink it yourself."

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

VEGETABLE PLANTS

The easiest and cheapest way to raise your vegetables is to get the small plants. They give early satisfaction.

	per doz.	per 100
Cabbage, early, transplanted	.15	1.00
Cabbage, late, transplanted	.15	1.00
Celery, transplanted	.20	1.50
Cauliflower, transplanted	.20	1.50
Tomatoes, transplanted	.20	1.50

Cucumber and Tomato Plants out of pots, in three sizes, 50c., 75c., and $1.00 per dozen.

Late Cabbage, seedlings, $2.50 in 1000 lots.

A Large Assortment of Bedding Plants

House Plants, Perennial Plants and Shrubs, Cut Flowers, etc.

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

THOMAS BAIRD, Agent For

THE TERRILL FLORAL CO.

A Complete Line of

Canadian Stock Food Co's

PREPARATIONS

Are For Sale by

D. C. JONES, Druggist, Vulcan, Alberta.

CHAMPION DRUG CO., Champion, Alberta.

The railway commission will decide on the question as to whether the holder of an unused railway ticket is or is not entitled to full value of same if presented at railway office within a reasonable period after being issued. The average person will agree that travellers should be reimbursed for unused tickets.

The farmer who will be the best off in the long run is the man who will not allow the present high prices to turn him from the best methods of soil cultivation he knows, and who will keep steadily on improving his system of farming. He may be able to crop more now, but he should not sacrifice efficiency in farm work simply to get a larger area seeded. There has been several times as much fall plowing done last year than usual. Summerfallows have been better worked, there has been abundance of moisture and the land is in an ideal condition, so that with good surface cultivation this spring, the crop should be seeded under the most promising conditions.

: ROUTE CARDS :

Let us quote you prices on route cards.

Our prices range from $2.00 up to $5.00, according to quality and size.

We carry a stock of Breeders' Certificate Notes that every stallion owner should have. The price is only 75c. per book.

THE ADVOCATE : VULCAN

Soldiers Letters

The most interesting documents in connection with the war are, after all, the letters that are written to their homes and friends by the men who are fighting our battles. The following are selections from letters recently published in the Liverpool Weekly Courier:

"We came out of the trenches last night after 48 hours duty. The Germans were only about 30 yards away, on the other side of a railway cutting, but I only saw one the whole time we were there. We were in a very comfortable trench on the whole, and had plenty to eat, bacon, bread and all sorts of canned stuff. My first experience of war is that it's not as bad as I thought it would be, but I have been told that we had a very quiet time. We have to get in what little sleep we can in the day as we are on duty practically all night. J— was at the back of the dug-outs and says they had a few shells nearly on top of them. Our fellows are grand men to be with on a game like this. You have no idea what a happy little family we all are. Talk about dinner at the—, why, it's not in it with tea in the trenches."

"I think I have had my share of it since last October. It is a long rest well earned. I was in some hot corners this last time. Ypres was not a patch on this last one (Neuve Chapelle), only we had the pluck this time because we knew what was behind us.

"We had about 408 guns, but at Ypres we had nothing behind us, only 11 battlalions and they were soon out of action. This time we let them know what we were up against. There was nothing but dead Germans lying all over the field. But bear in mind we lost a great many of our men. I did not think I was going to see England again, but God spared me to see it once more.

"I was in charge of a machine gun, and I had all my men wounded or killed, but they did their duty and so did I. It was a wonder that I was not killed, as I was in the open all the time with the guns and had no cover, but I had to stand it for it was my duty."

The writer of this letter was wounded in the thigh, and judging by the extent of the wound, he says it must have been caused by a dum-dum bullet.

A decision was given in the Court of Appeal in Toronto the other day which all holders of life insurance policies would do well to take careful note of. A partial payment of an annual premium had been made and a note given for the balance, which had not been met at maturity. Shortly afterwards the assured died and the company refused payment on the ground that owing to a loan existing against the policy there was not a sufficient amount of cash surrender value, as determined by the table of the surrender values shown in the policy, to continue it in force through the operation of the non-forfeiture provision, and, in consequence, when the premium note remained unpaid at maturity, the policy terminated. This contention the court upheld. In times like these it pays to watch your policies closely and to see that you are well within the margin of safety.

According to the millers, a barrel of flour (196 pounds) is made from four and a half bushels of wheat, and, according to the bakers, 187 standard loaves of 24 ounces each are made from one barrel of flour.

A Great Army

The recent speech of the Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. David Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, London, has revealed to the people of the Empire that they have an army and equipment unequalled in the world, notwithstanding that it has been brought together in so short a time. In a period of eight months the army in the field has been raised to three-quarters of a million men, as efficient, as well officered and as well equipped as any continental army, and that army will be doubled as time goes on.

The force in France is being kept at full strength all the time by drafts of new men, and is being also supplied with every requisite for the campaign.

This feat of the Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener, might well be described as marvellous.

The splendid response which the country has made to the appeals of Lord Kitchener and the Government for recruits has been particularly gratifying to the Minister of War, and authorities are of the opinion that under conscription a better army could not have been brought together.

Splendid arrangements had also been made for the transportation of the wounded, and the under secretary of war, Mr. Tennant, said that wounded soldiers in France could be placed in hospitals in England twenty-four hours after being injured.

The demand for munitions is increasing. At present there are from 2,500 to 3,000 firms employed in turning out this material, and although the consumption is something enormous—as may be gathered from the fact that at Neuve Chapelle more ammunition was used than during the Boer war, which lasted over three years—it is nothing to what will be required in about six weeks time.

Soldiers Votes

The bill which extends the powers of voting to the soldiers at the front has recently been passed in the Federal House, and it will be forwarded to the British Government for further consideration.

While there is no likelihood of the Imperial authorities disallowing an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, it is thought that both the British and Canadian Governments will be willing to accept the advice of Lord Kitchener and General French.

10,000 Out-of-Works

Sir Rodmond Roblin was paid a visit last week from 10,000 unemployed. They gathered together in North Winnipeg on the morning of April 22nd, and marched to the government building. On being admitted to the office of the premier the spokesman stated that outside were almost fifteen thousand men who had no work and were starving, and that something would have to be done to aid them. His suggestion was that the government should undertake the construction of a number of ready-made farms which would find work for a great number of people.

Sir Roblin replied that those in need of work had his full sympathy, and he offered to co-operate with the city of Winnipeg and the Dominion Government in dealing with the problem.

Military Men and Matters

Three hundred German sailors, some of them former members of the Dresden's crew, and others captured from German merchant marine, have arrived in St. John from Bermuda, on the C.P.R. steamer St. George. The prisoners were marched under a strong guard to the railroad, and entrained for Amherst, where they will be interned.

The great concentration camp being formed on the Sarcee Indian Reserve, will be a model of scientific and hygienic principles. The Calgary water supply will be tapped to supply the soldiers with the best water possible, and everything will be done to prevent all outbreak of disease. The work of construction will be done by the Canadian Engineers, under Lt.-Col. P. Weatherbe. Four battalions of infantry and three regiments of mounted rifles, in addition to corps units, will form the big camp, in all there will be approximately 6,000 men and officers under canvas by the end of May

Lieut.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong, officer commanding the 56th battalion, which will be recruited in Calgary in the next few weeks, has announced his slate of officers. They comprise for the most part officers who served under him in the 103rd Calgary Rifles, and all are men of experience.

Military bands are coming to the fore in Calgary. Starting with the 50th, who now have a 16 piece band, the 12th Mounted are now organizing one, and the 56th batt. will have a band of 30 pieces, under the direction of Mr. O. D. Joiner, one of the best musicians in Canada, who is gathering around him some of the best musicians in Alberta.

Out of 1,100 officers and men of the Princess Patricias who left Ottawa last August, only 125 are now in the trenches, the balance either having been killed in action or wounded. The Princess Pat's have borne the brunt of some very hard fighting ever since they entered the trenches in December last.

Sir Adam Beck left London, Ont., Tuesday for France on an important mission in connection with the operation of the British forces. He will be acting for the Dominion militia department, but refused to disclose the exact nature of his duties.

In the mayoralty contest held recently in Chicago, the German-American candidate, Mr. Sweitzer, appealed to Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians to vote for him as an endorsement of the war policy of Germany. Needless to say he went down to smashing defeat.

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SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

Buy your doors and windows while our stock is complete.

DOORS

7-8" x 2' 6" x 6' 6" and 2' 8" x 6' 8"	$1.50 each
1 1-8" x 2' 8" x 6' 8", and 2' 10" x 6' 10"	2.50 each
1 1-8" x 2' 8" x 6' 8", and 2' 10" x 6' 10'	2.75 each

These 1 1-8" screen doors are the heaviest and strongest factory doors on the market and will last for years.

WINDOWS, ETC.

Screen Windows	35c. each
Screen wire Cloth, 26 in. and 28 in. wide,	25c. per yard
Screen wire Cloth, 30 in. and 32 in. wide,	30c. per yard
Screen wire Cloth, 36 in. wide	35c. per yard
"Kan't Scratch" Fly Swatters	15c. each
Fly Traps	25c. each

Wolfe & Pettman

VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000

PROTECTION

Your cash on hand insures you and your family from want and privation. Make it safe.

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